The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8461.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For 3 months	Rs. 4½	Per Annum	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	9	Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	19
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	„ 1 8
Third do.	„ 1 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Back—Supra 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,905 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander Dicker or, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th March inst., at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		Apr.
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry	26	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla	26	„ Galle	4
„ Goa	26	„ Negapatam	7
„ Karwar	27	„ Madras	8
„ Mangalore	28	„ Coconada	11
„ Cannanore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Chittagong	13
„ Calicut	30	„ Calingapatam	13
„ Beypore	30	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	31	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppey	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer at this Harbour or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Labuan, Penang and Malacca, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week—to the Persian Gulf, touching at TUBAGHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, SUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and ordinarily at BAHREIN, and MALAMORAH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 6 P.M.

	March.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leaves BUSREH	13
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Muscat	31	„ Fao	15
	Apr.	„ Bushire	16
„ Sunder Abbas	2	„ Linga	19
„ Linga	4	„ Sunder Abbas	21
„ Bushire	6	„ Jask	22
„ Fao	8	„ Guadur	26
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	28
Arrive BUSREH	May 1	Arrives BOMBAY	May 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONTH AT 3 P.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	6
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Including Wines & Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ABBISSIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay 6th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the [illegible] sailing date will be given at least a [illegible] steamer sails.

[illegible] passengers is

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
				April.
PERSIA	W. Woolcott...	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	3776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
S.S. NUBIA	W. B. Hall	3026	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Hazelwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
AGRAM	C. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	3933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
CAMBRIA	A. Symons	2461	370	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	500	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, J.C. Barot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th March 1876. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. URIA, (2,036 Tons, 450 Horse Power) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Dues).

First Class	Rs. 300
Second Class	„ 200

G. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th March 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	3761 478	.....	.....	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272 486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107 434	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
				June.
EUROPA	2977 424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2281 500	do do	do	10th July.
ACEDONIA	2272 486	do do	do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons, 31st March.

THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "STRATHLEVEN," 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(To leave end of April.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, both on the main Deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons. P.H.	
ETTORE	3,200, 400,	on 10th April 1876,
JUPITER	3,194, 400,	on 25th April 1876,

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.
And on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 0	£35 0 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£28 0 0	£25 10 0	£12 2
To Suez	£30 0 0	£24 0 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 0	£18 0 0	£ 6 15

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Passengers Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched direct for MARSEILLES on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, positively. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE [EXCLUSIVE OF LIQUOR.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck.
To Marseilles	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 330	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122½

For passage, &c., apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd, 26 Bombay Green.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Carbara, arrived in Harbour THIS MORNING, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. JUAN, Captain B. Fenton, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their GOODS.

[illegible] kind will be paid after the departure of the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEERS.

Copies on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WHITE FRENCH WINES,
(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices.	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.
BARSAC		19 0
HAUT SAUTERNE		23 0
SUPERIOR SAUTERNE		31 0
CHABLIS		17 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

LEATH AND ROSS'

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Prices.
GLOBULES	bottle 10 as
PILULES	„ 10 as
TINCTURES	„ 10 as
MOTHER TINCTURES (Double size)	„ 12 as
EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS (Double size)	„ 14 as
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 12 as
EUBALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 12 as and Rs. 1 12 as

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND COLLIER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the previous high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

LARGE SUPPLIES of this preparation have been received.

Price per 10s. 6d bottle Rs. 6 cash.

A liberal discount to the Trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WARBURG'S
FEVER TINCTURE
AS USED BY
THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA,

Invaluable in all cases of Fever, from the mildest to the most malignant.

(See "Leading Article" in Times of India, Dec. 16th, 1875.)

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size bottle	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8
Large „ „	5 0	5 12

AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial
GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2

of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot .... Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASH[illegible]NTEE HAM[illegible]

TREA[illegible]
E[illegible]

AN A[illegible]

THE N[illegible]
CIR[illegible]
THAT N[illegible]

THE "POST[illegible]
ZETTE." "P[illegible]
"MAGAZINE[illegible]
AND "REVIE[illegible]

Small boxes of either[illegible]
Larger boxes contain[illegible]
Post, Echo, or Hera[illegible]
Do. Do. Gazette, P[illegible]
Lancet, Magazine, or C[illegible]
Do. Do. Mail, Times, [illegible]
Sample Cards with 1 doz[illegible]
per card .....

Trade supp[illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family,* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorologica Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. a.	From 15 lbs and upwards. Rs. a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1 12	1 10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture ...	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture ...	1 2	1 0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PIANO.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. New Assurances at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURIN[illegible]

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY,
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, MARCH 21.
BLUE BEARD.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. COMERFORD,
LAST NIGHT OF
BLUE BEARD, OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.
THURSDAY, MARCH 23.
BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WALLACE.
MILKY WHITE & BURLESQUE OF ALADDIN.
FRIDAY, MARCH 24.
GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME.
Commencing at 6 P.M. Children a price to all parts of the house.
SATURDAY, MARCH 25,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LEAH.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

THE NEW FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 21st MARCH.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN
COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.
LA SONNAMBULA,
BURLESQUE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ..... Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

EMPTY BOTTLES WANTED.

THE MURREE BREWERY COMPANY will be glad to receive TENDERS for the DELIVERY in KURRACHEE of ANY QUANTITY (up to TWO LACS) of empty BLACK BEER or WINE BOTTLES.

Address :—MANAGING BREWER,
Murree Brewery Company, Limited,
Murree, Punjab.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS of PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on MONDAY, the 10th April next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Templets and samples may be seen and Specification and Form of Tender obtained upon application to the Undersigned

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 20th March 1876.

THE Undersigned have received a shipment of BREAKFAST CLARET "PAUILLAC" in qts. Price Rs. 7½ per doz. in Bond.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

15th March 1876.

CARRIAGES.

E. KESTERTON & Co.,
93 & 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to remind their friends and the public who may be requiring Carriages, that their SPECIAL AGENT will leave Bombay early in April, so that any orders which he may be favoured with will be carefully carried out under his supervision.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

Address—Mr. LAVER, care of Sorabjee Nowrojee, Esquire, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Temporary Show Rooms, off Bake House Lane, Fort.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU DE COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E ATKINSON,
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee on ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire Nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 2-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY
FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers :
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON [illegible]TO

J. SCOTT,
Hornby [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LAND, HOUSES, and BUILDINGS at BANDORA.

By order of the Mortgagees and with their and at the risk of Mahomedee Ismailjee Amiranee Esq., the Mortgagor, Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and COMPANY have received instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1876, at 2 o'clock, on their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly valuable properties :—

LOT 1.

A first-class large upper-storied bungalow on the Sanders High road, known as the Lease Boarding School, and let to the Committee of the school at the low rental of Rs. 187 a month.

This Bungalow from its size and situation is admirably adapted for a good family mansion, or a first class hotel or boarding-house as well as for a school, while the rent now let is so low that it might be occupied to advantage by a tenant of small means and is therefore never likely to remain unlet.

A smaller upper-storied bungalow, situate in the same compound, now in the occupation of the mortgagor, of the estimated rental of Rs 40 a month.

The compound in which these bungalows stand contains about 2,972 square yards, there is a well and the usual outbuildings in the compound and it is surrounded by a chunam wall.

This property is insured against fire.

LOT 2.

A large pucka-built bungalow or chawl with the stable and building at Kantavari on the seashore near the Church at Bandora. These buildings stand upon a piece of land containing a pucka made well and two pucka chunam pits for soaking hides, and were recently in the occupation of Messrs. G. Sier and Company, at a monthly rental of Rs 47; another tenant is now applying for it. A piece of land adjoining, partly consisting of kaleha chunam stones used for building.

The whole of the land included in this Lot consists of about 16,344 square yards and is surrounded by a chunam wall and fences.

LOT 3.

About 37 acres and 2 gunthas or 150,000 square yards nearly of Land at Bandora Dando between the bungalow known as Messrs. Bates' bungalow and the village of Chui. This land contains a large unfinished tank and well and a pucka made well. There are a number of mango and other trees upon it, and it has been largely planted with young mango trees. It is in the occupation of the mortgagor. The grass and a few mangoes have now bearing are estimated to produce about Rs. 400 a year, but in two or three years time, when the young mango trees bear, the income will be increased ten-fold.

LOT 4.

About 16 acres or 77,440 square yards of Land at Santa Cruze, near Bandora, with a small bungalow and sheds and premises used for tanning and other erections thereon. There is one pucka built tank and two cucha built wells on the property. Part of the ground is cultivated for vegetables and another part consists of rice fields. There are a number of brab and other trees on the ground. It is let to tenants of the mortgagor at low rentals of about Rs. 5-0 a year.

All the above-mentioned properties are improving and offer sound and highly remunerative investments.

To an investor with small capital who would live on the premises, Lot 2 presents great advantages. There is a charmi g site for a bungalow on Lot 3, and many of the building materials required on the chunam and chunam stones could be obtained from the other lots. The produce of this land is considerable, and when the young mango trees bear will be very great, while Lot 4 offers the pioneering residential accommodation, which is an income to any one who could personally look after it.

If desired one half of the purchase money of each lot may remain on mortgage at 9 per cent.

Part-culars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. CHALK AND TURNER, Solicitors for the Mortgagee and of the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a cottage piano, a handsome small, phaeton convertible into a waggonette, a first class English built buggy by "Thorn," a pair of well matched bright bays, a Bengal steel-bred gelding, &c. No. 165, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of Dr. H. Lane, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated cruet on sideboard, fancy dishes, ormer and liquor stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, butter pot, a mahogany case containing a set of electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double-barrelled breach-loading pin fire rifle by "Wilson and Jones," a ditto central fire gun by "William and Harrell," &c. Handsome French polished blackwood furniture, as round dining table, sideboard, screen, handsome circular, pier card, and sofa tables, hands me English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and half-couches, rich velvet pile carpets, a first-class mahogany cottage piano by "Chappel and Co." made to order, corner whatnots, Lady's davenport, ebony hat stand, verandah chairs, canopy, handsome English iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, glass door book case, English towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome light mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette. A pair handsome serviceable well matched Arab horses.

A light English built buggy by Thorn.

A Bengal steel-bred gelding quiet in harness, sets of English single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," plants, &c., at the Crow's Nest, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of R. Burn, Esq., the same comprises rich silver cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware, tea and ice pitcher, c

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 20TH MARCH 1876

REUTER's closing telegram of Saturday, so far as regards the Liverpool Cotton Market, gives no information beyond what we noticed in our columns this morning. This morning's Market opened steady, probable sales 12,000, actual import, 18,000 bales.

From New York Mid.-Uplands is still quoted at 12¼ cents., but May shipment is ¼ cent. per lb. higher. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the ports are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts	10,000	5,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,637,000	3,100,000	3,306,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Saturday was unchanged. In London Coffee was steady at previous rates; Cocoanut Oil unaltered. Bombay Linseed was 1s. per quarter lower on the spot; Ferozepore Rapeseed the same.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London was unaltered from Thursday last. In Indian Bank shares we note a decline of £1 in Orientals, £1 in Chartered Mercantiles and £1 in Hongkong and Shanghais, Charterads being as last quoted.

The Total Coin in the Bank of France is given at £273,875,000, against £73,250,000 and Notes in Circulation at £98,500,000, against £98,875,000 on the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅝; French Rentes at 104. Bar Silver has declined to 54d. per oz., the result evidently of a diminished demand for this side.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 18th compares with th 11th instant as follows :—

Government Balance at H. O.....	Inc. Rs	26 24,487
Do do Branches	Dec. ,,	50,416
Deposits	,, ,,	18 64 921
Government Securities	,, ,,	8,70,422
Loans	,, ,,	3,44,853
Bills Discounted.....	Inc. ,,	6,02,328
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	87,284
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	13,54,384

These alterations, although resulting in an increase of the Cash Balance, can scarcely be regarded as indicating a stronger position. The increase in cash is entirely due to the Government Balance on which no great dependence can apparently be placed, while the decrease in Deposits shows a large demand on public account. The decrease in Government Securities is somewhat unexpected and seems to indicate a demand for them which has not been manifested in the open market. Possibly a portion of the reduction in Deposits may be due to outside investments in Government Paper through the Bank.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown increased weakness and at the close rates are fully ⅛d. lower, while in Calcutta the decline has, we hear, been even greater. The only reason that can be assigned for this retrograde movement apparently, is the advice of the shipment of 1,300,000 dollars in silver from China for Calcutta, but if so it is evident that the previous advance was uncalled for, as, looking to the moderate shipments of silver from England and the fact that Council drafts are virtually suspended, such an amount should scarcely have had the effect with which it is credited. The private bills offering are of course comparatively limited, but we are now approaching what should be the busiest part of the season, and unless the Banks feel very confident about their ability to lay down funds, it seems unlikely that they should push down rates as they have been doing for the past three days. The demand for ready bills to-day has been active, and for future delivery the competition has been especially keen at fully a half per cent under current figures, so that we must assume there are good grounds for the decline, however little they may be apparent on the surface. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still at 99⅛, but for 60 days' sight there are now buyers but no sellers at 98½.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is some little enquiry, but it has not led to any business of importance, and we still quote nominally Fours Rs. 99; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are in rather more request at a recovery of a half per cent. Spinning and Weaving Shares are firm and generally unchanged. Press and Land Shares are dull at previous rates but with few buyers.

The COTTON Market to-day has shown great activity, but owing to the paucity of supplies only a moderate business has resulted. A strong demand exists for Fair and Good Fair Omrawuttee which have been run up to quite fancy prices, and the same may also be said of Dhollera for future delivery of which there are very few sellers. We quote to-day :—Acala Rs. 179, Fully Good Fair Omra Rs 175, Good Fair Rs. 170, Fully Fair Rs. 160, Fair Rs. 155, Fully Good Fair Dhollera Rs. 182, Good Fair Rs. 175 per candy full-pressed. Ginned Broach is the description which has moved least, transactions having taken place at Rs. 199 and Mowa at Rs. 182½ per candy half pressed. The reports of cholera in Kattiawar are confirmed, but it seems doubtful whether the arrivals of the crop will be materially retarded thereby. Receipts here yesterday were 6,773 bales, making 12,929 bales for the three days.

In FREIGHTS transactions have been very limited. The steamers on the berth are still bolding for and obtaining £2-2-6 for Liverpool, but only in small quantities while the speculators have been giving out orders for shipment from the 25th to the end of the month at £2 per ton. Cape rates are unchanged.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered, transactions as usual on Mail day having been very small, but there is no change in the position of the Market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p. ct.	Agra Bank	97
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay New...	667½
5,000	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
50,000	250	all	8 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I., & China	275
40,000	221½	all	6 p. ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	200
40,000	400	all	5 p. ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
60,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	130
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,075
7,000	100	all	...	Provn Land & Pier Co. Ltd	75
8,000	500	all	...	Worsen Land	575

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE LIBERATOR, 420 tons, Captain J. Watson, will sail to-day for Calicut in ballast.

THE SHIP DOMINION, 1,255 tons, Captain J. Thomas, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ARABIA left Suez for Bombay on Sunday evening the 19th Inst.

THE BARQUE NORTHUMBERLAND, 745 tons, Captain J. Sanders, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE BARQUE ANDES, 831 tons, Captain J. Gibb, will sail to-day for Dunkerk, with a cargo of 24,000 cwts. linseed.

THE S. S. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and eighteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. A. Hansard, sailed yesterday for Kattiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and three hundred and seventy-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP PRINCE AMEDEO, 1,602 tons, Captain J. Lainkill, will sail to-day for London and Hull, with the following cargo :—For Hull :—43,778 cwts. linseed and 240 cwts. bones. For London.—5029 cwts coir yarn.

The S. S. PESHWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. De Costa, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa :—Dr. and Mrs. DaCunha, Dr. Gomes and servant, and thirty deck passengers for different ports.

THE BARQUE CITY OF ABERDEEN, 551 tons, Captain G. Seale, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Rangoon (February 11th), brought a cargo of 600 bags wheat, and 6,612 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE ST GEORGE, 899 tons, Captain J. R Hall, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta (February 7th), brought the following cargo :—11,220 bags rice. 1,574 packages gunnies. 10n slabattin 25 cases arrowroot, 20 cases tea, and 45 bundle- twine. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. UMBALLA, 494tons, Captain R. L Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Captain and Mrs. Downing, Mr. Rowell, Colonel Merryman, Mr. Morris, Mr. Yardley, Messrs. Shaik Suliman, Ally Khan, and Abdool Rahmon, and fifty one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. GOA, 1231 tons, Captain H T. Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr J. B. Ludekens, Captain and Mrs. Sadley child and servant H. M. 43rd Regt, two privates H. M. 48th Regt, one corporal wife and two children H. M 42nd Regt, Major and Mrs. Reid and two children, Mr. and Mr. H. S. James Post Master General and servant, Sergeant and Mrs. Heapy two children and servant, nine recruits and two privates H. M. 25th Regtnt. sixty-six deck passengers.

THE S. S. JUAN, 1019 tons, Captain B. Pexton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 13th) calling at Gibraltar and Port Said, via the Suez Canal with Mr Harrison as a passenger and the following cargo :—3,560 bundles 50 tons 7,724 bars and 11 cases bars iron, 12 cases iron safes 4 cases plate glass, 12 cases thread, 99 kegs nails, 138 bundles tubes, 4 packages earthenware, 2 cases glass, 47 cases copper, 1 case yellow metal, 1,000 packages cottons, 107 bales twist, 10 cases umbrellas, 20 cases stout, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO AND CO'S ITALIAN MAIL S. S. SUMATRA, 1,382 tons, Captain G. Ciaboara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa 24th, Leghorn 25th, Naples 28th, Messina 28th February, Port Said 4th Suez 6th, and Aden 12th March, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—From Bordeaux..—143 cases corks, 3,020 packages brandy, 751 packages wine, 15 packages sundries, 40 cases champagne, and 39 cases plums. From Marseilles.—3 cases wine, 1 case mineral water, and merchandize, 4 cases saffron, and 12 cases oil. From Genoa.—118 packages wine, 20 cases vermouth, 8 packages sundries, 31 cases cottons, and 2 cases corals. From Leghorn.—11 cases marble work. From Naples.—71 packages wine, and 2 cases statue. From Messina.—5 cases wine. From Port Said.—2 cases tobacco. From Suez. —2 barrels cloth. From Aden.—6 bales merchandize, 371 bags gum, and 216 bags cloves. She brought the following passengers;—From Genoa.—Col. and Mrs. Gordon Morris, Major General A. Taylor, Lieut and Mrs. Reginald Pennell, Mrs. B. Thomas, Mr. Frank Long and Col. Gordon's servant. From Messina.—Mr. S. Francesco. From Suez :—Mr. Misra. From Aden,—Captain and Mrs. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Dorat Khan and one servant, and Mr. Rehimon.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Sumatra (s)	Ciboara.....	Genoa, Feb 24.
	Juan (s).....	Pexton	Liverpool, Feb 13.
	Goa (s)	Dickenson ...	Calcutta, Feb 24.
	Umballa (s).....	Turner	Cussorah, Mar 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Ant-im	Pendergast ...	G-imsbay.
	Rajpoot.....	Andrew.....	London via Havre.
	Victoria Cross.....	Young	London.
	Akbar (s)	Hansard	K Dabar & Kurrachee.
	Travancore(s)	Andrews	Aden and Suez.
	Pehlwan (s).....	DeCosta	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :

Steamer Surun, Baker, Coast and Cutch.
Ship Prince Amedeo, Lin-kill, to London and Hull.
Ship Dominion, Thomas, to Rango n.
Barque Liberator, Wat-on, to Calicut.
Barque Northumberland, Sanders, to Moulmein.
Barque Andes, Gibb, to Dunkerk.

The Steamer Sumatra, to Genoa &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Mar.	ARRIVALS.		
16	Rucheer (s).....	Smith.....	Rangoon, Mar 11.
	Night Hawk	Knatstedt.....	——, Jan 5.

Mar.	DEPARTURES.		
16	Tibre(s).....	.....	.....
	Celt (s)	.....	.....
	Morning Star.....	.....	.....
	Hoghton Tower ...	.....	.....
	Bolton Abbey	.....	.....
	Mamoody	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—126 boxes tinplates, Allybhoy Tyebkan ; 100 cases Sodas, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Zoalot s—3 cases hardware, Bhoy Meya Ebrahim.
Clive s—26 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

City of Baltimore s—25 packages beer, Dossabhoy Pestonjee.
Abydos s—2 cases hardware and 1 case cott n oods, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan ; 54 white fo-l ap paper, H Clasan and Co ; 26 packages glassware, Gaffer Rambools.
Zoalot s—11 packages hardware, Noorbhay Chandabhoy.
Erlking s—3,446 packages bars iron, Tyebally Essobally.

FROM GREENOCK.

Baron Colonsay,—6 tiers beef and 4 barrels pork, Alex Forshawe.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Colonsay—225 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsey.
Cape Verde—1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G. Cullianjee.
Persia—89 bales cotton M Jaitha and Co ; 60 bales cotton, R Motichund.
Twilight—250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 60 bales cotton; C Ramjee ; 75 bales cotton, H Nagsee and Co.
Prince Oscar—840 cwts myrabollams, M Gowdee.
Turkish Empire—296 cwts c ir yarn, C Leeladhur.
Yeddo s—850 cwts myrabollams, R Stavuldass ; 300 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bal s hemp and 10 bales rags E Noordin and Co ; 60 bales wool, C Pitamber ; 35 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 50 bales wool, L Govindji-s ; 45 bales wool, S Vi jee ; 95 bales wool, T Luderjee ; 39 bales wool, R Roychund ; 99 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha and Co ; 70 bales cotton, G Cullianjee ; 125 bales cotton, R Vurjeevundas ; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 65 bales cotton, B Madowjee ; 55 b les cotton, D D Ghandy and Co ; 50 bales cotton, T Khetse ; 300 bales cotton, Killick [illegible] bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co ; 250 [illegible] and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1304 Dahlia (s) Joy—K o p & Co.
1033 Nu ia (s) Hall—F. & O. Co.
2099 Pekin (s), Woolcott—Mails, 27th March.
1871 Siam (s), Haselwood—Mails, 10th April.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1796 British Ambassador, Davis—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1633 Baron Colonsay, Gilgate—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1118 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1820 Northbrook, Pierce—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1599 Prince Oscar, Powles—Finlay, Scott & Co.
610 Twilight, Delany—E. Bates & Co.
1502 Turkish Empire, Adamson—Sir Charles Forbes & Co

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

851 Trafalgar (s), Watson—W. Nicol & Co.
1477 Yeddo (s), Owen—Volkart Brothers.

FOR GLOUCESTER.

1090 Aberaman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

831 Andes, Gibb—W. Nicol & Co.
713 Arabella, Jones.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
929 Gad's Hill, Bryan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1419 Governor Tilley, Humphery—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1024 Golden Horn (s), Hilditch.
933 Kingston (s), Chitham.
1070 Madras (s), North.
1537 Parthia, Allison—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1672 Prince Amadeo, Linskill—K. Nixon & Co.
922 Romulus (s), Haigh.
1153 Scindiah, Carrey—Wallace & Co.
962 Timour, Robbins.

FOR HAVRE

1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Finlay, Muir & Co.
964 Mininguo, Phillips—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Octavia, Thwaits.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

845 Medeline (s), Barff—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1166 Rialto, Babot—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Babot—Mails, 3rd April.

FOR ANTWERP.

1069 Dover Castle, Colbert—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1220 Gad's Hill (s), Banton.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1164 Alabama (s) Green.
978 J. B. Walker (s), Green.
854 Opah (s), Dickens—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1232 Castore (s), Marussig—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

370 Emperor, Johnson.
388 Excelsior, Edgar.
422 Queen of Ceylon, Scott—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

575 Ville de Marseilles, Let.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1287 Dominion, Thomas.

FOR MOULMEIN.

745 Northumberland, Sanders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
934 St Bernard, Tallock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1374 Statelie.

FOR HONGKONG.

1729 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 21st March.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

421 Liberator, Watson.
862 Zealot (s), Best—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

NOT FIXED

715 Abydos (s), Cuming.
1271 Aldercrove, Fullerton.
1239 Bargeny, Wood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1276 Bell Manufacturer, Maddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1022 Berteaux, Davis—Farnham & Co.
1332 Bulwark, Seeton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
551 City of Aberdeen Scale
1099 C H. Southard, Beattie—Farnham & Co.
1044 Dunraven (s), Cain—Sir C. Forbe & Co.
1111 Egbert (s), Harvey—N Mancckjee.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—Nicol & Co.
1,321 Goa (s) Dickenson—P. I. S. N. Co.
1358 Harald Hadrfager (s,) Heitberg.
1019 Juan (s), Pexton, Ewart Latham and Co.
1470 Kostki (s) Bergenson, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
271 Latona, Tidmarsh—Framjee Sands & Co.
551 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1060 Macduff (s), Lamb—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1510 Mcmenby, McKay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1332 Phineas Pemberton, Nicholls—Farnham & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Ewart, Latham & Co.
378 Rene, Rosed.
1198 River Nith, Fisher—Knoop & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Nicholson.
898 St. George, Hall.
781 St. Andrew, Dick.
2494 Umballa (s), Turner, B. I. S, N. Co.
1572 Valiant, Durham—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

[274 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
1890 Diamond (s) Bosanquet.
4173 Jumna (s) 3, D'Arcy.
525 Kwantung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
3039 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)
1514 Vestal, Hand.

HIGH COURT.—21ST MARCH.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For further directions and Costs on the Master Special Report dated on the 14th day of October 1875.

Hearn and Cleveland—Nanee Tarra Naiqueen vs Khoja Allaruckia Soomar—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

331-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Puheera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Sm th—Part heard.
565-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Durmamohamed Soolemon—Lynch and Tobin.
114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Curseejee Hormusjee—In person.
453-75—Hearn and Cleveland—The China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others —Lynch and Tobin.
566-75—Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee, &c vs Rajooma and other—Crawford and B.
590-73—Prescot and Winter—Shu Goolabchund Nurseydass vs Henry Gamble and others—Tyabjee and Sayani

Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

698-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Pranjivundass Rajaram.
7 2 75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Buttonsey Lalla and another—Mesrlams and Pollock.
36-76—Crawford and Bowrey—Dharsey Hamraj vs Sonderjee Jethabhai—Tyabjee Sayani.
58-76—Prescot and Winter—John Fleming and others vs Henry Gamble and others.
70-76—Inperson Cutahra—Mesrs Thavar Mega vs Shaboja Malla.
369-75—Rimington, Hore and Lansley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee Vali na Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and N K—Part heard.

Before the Honourable MR. JUST CR GREEN.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Comp nys Act and In Re Eastern Financial.
Hearn, Cleveland and Le-Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Premchund Roychond—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

616-75—Janardhun and Ghan hibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Pranbhoy Bhikhoobhoy—Fletcher a d Smith.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Le-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Cocoonada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thanawalla.
448-75—Balkrishna and B—Monirai Maharaj vs Runmalshund Purtubiall—Craigie L and Owen.
255-78—effendi and Inperson—Marwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajan—In Person.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

589-75—In person—Lavi Hirakal and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben—In person.
624-75—In person—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Reuben—In person.
Ezekiel Solomon vs Claimaint—Muljee and B.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

471-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhoydass Hurribhoy vs Govendhundass Hurribhoy and others Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
595-75—Tyabjee and Sayane—Bhoydass Hurribhoy vs Memon Osman—Jan Mahomed and another Craigie Lynch and Owen.
606-75—M M Munshi—Govindram Dwarkadass vs Lakmidass Ramdass.
55 7—Fletcher and Simith—Radhabai widow vs John Henry Littlewood.

For Judgment.

689-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Samuel McCombie vs Mathew Morton—Jefferson and Payne.

For Liverpool.

Mr Fletcher—Nanobhoy Ramchundra vs Pandoorung Hurrychundjee and another —In person.
601-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dajeeba Gopall vs Sha Sakalchund Nagardas—J C Cama.
15-76—J C Cama—Sakalchund Nagardass vs Dajiba Gopall—Macfarlane and Pollock—Together.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
888-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld. vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Namotund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—Mr Bicknell.
202-75—In person —Cawasjee Ardaseer vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 16.

[illegible], Bengal RA, on duty, from Aden.
[illegible]ey, Captain Bengal RA, on duty, from Aden.

MARCH 17.

[illegible] Bombay 1-2nd Queen's, to join, from Sattara.

MARCH 18.

[illegible]ant, on leave, from Secundrabad.
[illegible], on leave, from Nagar.

Provinces, for employment on the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.

Mr H Irwin, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, P W D Central Provinces, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 30 h ist, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, under Sec 12 of Supplemen F of the Civil Leave Code.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Mar. 18*).*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Capt F E Wiegens, Dist Supt of Police, Agra, who has been granted furlough to Europe for one year by G G O, dated 2nd March 1876, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr J Laing, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Asst Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

The notification in this Dept, No 84A, dated 8th March 1876, appointing Mr J Laing, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, is hereby cancelled.

H H the LL-Govr is pleased to make the following officiating promotions with effect from 1st Jan, 1876 :—

Mr F B Reid, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade ; and Mr R L Hennessey, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A Robinson, Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra, one months' subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Allahabad.

Mr A Sells, Joint Mag, Muzaffarnagar, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th April, 1876.

Mr W A Howe, Joint Mag, Jaunpur, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th March, 1876.

Mr T Stoker, Asst Mag, Mirzapur, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 15th April, 1876.

Mr G Dale, Offg Joint Mag, Cawnpore, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th April, 1876.

Mr W G Probyn, Judge of Saharanpur, privilege for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 18th April, 1876.

Mr J Simson, Mag and Collr, Agra, furlough for nineteen months, with effect from the 10th April 1876, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr F B Wyer, Asst Settlement Officer, Moradabad, privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 1st April, 1876.

Mr R Quinn, Ex Asst Comr, Kumaun Division, subsidiary leave from 14th to 19th Oct, 1875, inclusive

Mr W F Neale, CS, who reported his return from furlough on the 24th Feb 1876, the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr J A Morcel, Asst Mag and Collr, Aligarh officiated as Mag and Collr of that Dist from the 6th to the 29th Feb 1876, inclusive.

The Hon'ble R A J Drummond, Comr, from Rohilkhand to Agra.

Mr R M Edwards, Comr, from Agra to Rohilkhand.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 222, dated 1st March 1876, Surg-Maj A Christison, Civil Surg, Agra, the usual subsidiary leave.

Surg-Maj A H Hilson, Civil Surg, from Naini Tal to Agra, during the absence on leave of Surg Maj A Christison, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A W Gouch Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, to officiate as Principal Benares College, until further orders, vice Mr R T H Griffith.

Mr P L [illegible] to officiate as Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, as a temporary measure, vice Mr A E Gough.

In continuation of Notification N 25 dated 21st Feb 1876. Mr C Dodd, Professor of Literature, Agra College, to officiate as Professor of Literature, Benares College, during the absence on furlough of Mr J Kibble, or until further orders.

Mr E H W Golding, Asst Instr, 2nd Circle, Dept Public Instruction, to officiate as Professor of Literature, Agra College, vice Mr C Dodd.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Capt J H Western, Ex Engr, Irrigation Dept, North-Western Provinces, to be a Second-Class Magistrate, under section 42, Criminal Procedure Code, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 1st-class, as described in section 20 of the said Code, to be exercised within a radius of one mile of the bazaar of the Settlement of Narora on the Lower Ganges Canal in the Bulandshahr Dist, and within the limits of the Settlement itself, for the trial of offence s under section 34, of Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of the Police).

Capt J H Western, Ex Engr, Irrigation Dept, North-Western Provinces, to be a Second-Class Magistrate, under section 42, Criminal Procedure Code, and to be invested with the powers of a Mag of the 1st-class, as described in section 20 of the said Code, to be exercised within a radius of one mile of the bazaar of the Settlement of Narora on the Lower Ganges Canal in the Bulandshahr Dist, and within the limits of the Settlement itself, for the trial of offence s under section 34, of Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of the Police).

Mr F B Reid, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade ; and Mr R L Hennessey, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr J F Robinson Temporary Supvsr, 1st grade, Lalitpur Dist, Jhansi Provincial Division, with effect from the 19th Feb. 1876.

Mr J F Robinson Temporary Supvsr 1st grade, Lalitpur Dist, Jahansi Provincial Division is transferred to the Banda Dist, Allahbad Provincial Division.

With reference to Notification No 1938, dated 10th ultimo. Mr A H Mackenzie, Ass Engr, 3rd grade, joined the Mainpuri Dist, Agra Provincial Division, on the 11th idem.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, 16th March 1876.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr E R Steedman, Off. Asst Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained six months' special leave of absence, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the 26th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H C Fanshawe, Asst Comr, Ferozepore, is appointed to officiate as Asst Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, during the absence of Mr E B Steedman.

Punjab Government Gazette Notification No 292, dated 21st Feb 1876, transferring Mr R [illegible] Asst Comr, in charge of the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra Dist, to Ferozpore, is hereby cancelled.

The Revd R T Gu[illegible] Missionary, Delhi, is licensed, under Section 6 of the Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Surg Major Ratcnnahing been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, by the Govt of India in the Military Dept, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Umballa with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd Nov 1875.

Surg T Duke, 2nd Punjab Infantry, is appointed officiate as Civil Surg of Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 4th Feb 1876 during the absence of Surg O T Duke, or until further orders.

The Revd E W F. Armstrong, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Murree during the absence on furlough of the Reverend J Brown Brunges-on, or until further orders.

Capt E T W Long Judicial Asst, Montgomery, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave under Sec 18, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th Mar 1876 preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 181, dated 22nd F b 1876.

Surg E Sanders, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Civil Surg of Rohtuk in succession to Surgeon G Th mson, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th Nov 1875.

Maj M Ramsay, Asst Mar of Police, reported his departure from Calcutta, on the 17th Feb 1876, on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 1819, of 1875.

Surg-Maj J Jnes, Civil Surg of Rawalpindi, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, under Section 14a of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 248, of 6th March 1876.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Beck, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jhelum, has obtained ten days' privilege leave with effect from the 26th March, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Kelly, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Jhelum, during the absence of Mr Beck.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office. Simla, 15th March 1876)

With reference to G G O No 270 dated the 1st Mar the following arrangements are directed :—

Brigadier Genl W Pain, C B, is posted to the Comd of the Meerut Division.

Brigr Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, is transferred from the Sialkot Bde to the Comd of the Rohilcund Dist during the time Brig Genl Pain, C B, may Comd the Meerut Division.

Brgr Genl J D Michel, C B, is posted to the Comd of the Sialkot Bede.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 6th March 1876 :—

Hospital Apprentice A DeSilva, A Bde R H A. Hospital Apprentice H C F Kain, R H A, Hospital Apprentice J L Bonicon, Gunner W Rae D Baty 19th Bd R A, Lt G M Bullock, 1st Bn 11th Foot, Lt C C W Dandridge, 1st Bn 25th Foot, Private W Davies, 65th Foot, 1 t the Hon'ble E Noel, 4th Baths Bde Bde, Actg Corporal W H Mathews, 4th Baths Bde Bde, and Hos. ital Apprentice H A Bedell, Sub medical Dept.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF PRIZES to the PUPILS of the Institution will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March at half-past 5 P M., at TATA-HALL, opposite Bor-hive, Esplanade Sea Road, when LADY STAVELEY will present the Prizes and the Hon'ble Mr. GIBBS will take the Chair.

Friends of the Institution are invited to attend.

MANCHERJEE M. BROWNAGGREE,
Bombay, 19th March 1876. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS T

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH MARCH, 6-30 P. M.

Mr. Disraeli has announced in Parliament that the title of Empress is meant to be limited to India, and that no Imperial title is to be permitted to the Royal children in England.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.

ALLAHABAD, 20TH MARCH.

Lord and Lady Lytton will halt at Allahabad for one day, about the 9th proximo. Lady Lytton, accompanied by the Hon'ble Evelyn Burne and family, will proceed direct to Simla, Lord Lytton going on to Calcutta.

DEATH OF A MADRAS OFFICER.

Captain Douglas, Madras Staff Corps, Punjaub Forest Department, died suddenly at Dharmsala last Thursday.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 20TH MARCH.

Canon Duckworth's health continues to improve.

Doctor Duke has been ordered on special duty to Jacobabad. He will be attached to the Political Agency under Colonel Munro.

Both small-pox and measles are increasing.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 20TH MARCH.

Bishop Gell having been appointed Metropolitan, proceeds to Calcutta by sea on Saturday, accompanied by his Private Chaplain. He remains in Calcutta a fortnight. After arranging with the Archdeacon he returns to Madras whence he administers the Episcopal affairs of the three dioceses. It is quite possible Dr. Gell may be created permanent Metropolitan.

The Governor leaves for Ootacamund on the 28th instant with his family and returns two days afterwards and proceeds again on the 13th with the Government officials.

Barrister Branson officiates as First Judge of the Small Causes Court.

The Viceroy visits Madras and the Duke of Buckingham on his way to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT ADEN.

ADEN, 20TH MARCH.

The Serapis with the Prince of Wales dropped anchor at 9 o'clock yesterday evening and sailed again at 2 30 this morning. His Royal Highness did not land.

A Royal Salute of heavy guns was fired from the land batteries at daylight. The town is prettily decorated.

RESIGNATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, 20TH MARCH.

The Minghetti Ministry has resigned on account of an adverse vote of the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Depretis, who is a member of the Left, is forming a Cabinet.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo were delivered in London this morning.

LONDON, 18TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.	
Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered „ „	£16
Do. Mercantile „	£2 3
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£24
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	85
5½ per cent. do.	86½
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£73,875,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£98,500,000
Stock of Cotton in London	56,000 bales.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½.
Bar Silver	54.
Arrival—Historian.	
Departures—Spartan.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 20TH MARCH, 1 P.M.

H. M. S. Juno sailed for China.

H. M. S. Philomel arrived from Penang yesterday and sailed for Bombay this morning.

MAJOR EUAN SMITH, C. S. I., passed through Bombay yesterday *en route* to Hyderabad to take up his appointment as First Assistant Resident in the room of Major Tweedie.

WE understand that telegrams were received yesterday from Dhollera, stating that cholera had broken out there, and that several deaths had taken place.

THE Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that Lord Northbrook has invited Canon Duckworth to accompany him, as his guest, to England in the Tenasserim.

WE learn from the *Englishman* that a telegram was received in Calcutta on Friday announcing that the ship China, which left Calcutta on the instant for Leith, with a cargo of jute butts, ...en totally burnt in the Bay of Bengal, ... the captain and crew had landed safely ...

...ally omitted the important ... of our first leading ...

also been draped in mourning, and prayers suitable for the occasion are to be offered at High Mass next Sunday. Bishop Milman endeared himself to the clergy and members of the Armenian community by his liberality of opinion for, though differing from them in creed, he took a great interest in the welfare of the Eastern Church. His death has cast a gloom over the community, for in him they have lost a sincere friend.

The following notification has been addressed to the Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces, dated Allahabad, the 15th March, 1876 :—"I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to call your attention to the fact that instances have come to the knowledge of the Government of advertisements appearing in the newspapers, English and Vernacular, of the North-Western Provinces, relating to lotteries which have not been authorised by the Government. The publication of such proposals is an offence punishable under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code. Complaint has been made by the publishers of newspapers in other parts of India, where the provisions of the law are enforced that they are injured by the insertion of such advertisements in the newspapers of these provinces. However this may be, it is clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a law which was deliberately re-enacted by the Legislature only a few years ago cannot properly be ignored. I am, therefore, to request that you will take steps to make the Government acquainted with any such cases occurring in your district, in order that sanction to the prosecution of offenders may be obtained under the provisions of section 465 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the first instance, however, you should communicate the present orders to the publishers of all newspapers in your district for their information."

IT is announced that Mr. Flavel Cook, the defendant in the suit lately brought by a parishioner to obtain redress for his exclusion from Communion, has resigned his benifice rather than administer the sacrament to Mr. Jenkins. In a letter written on his behalf to his parishioners it is said that Mr. Cook "bows to the law of the land by resigning his living," and, as regards Mr. Jenkins's "allusion to the law of the Established Church, the writer "begs to remind his correspondent that there is a law of much higher authority." The course taken by Mr. Cook is at least honest and straightforward, but the fact that he should fancy himself compelled to take it is a singular illustration of what we must call the perversity and want of intelligence which characterize his party in the church. We can quite understand a clergyman (feeling in some cases that his duty to the law of the land is in conflict with his duty to a law which he considers "of much higher authority." What we cannot understand is how Mr. Cook can persuade himself that the present is a case of the kind. The "law of the land" has here decided nothing whatever in relation to doctrine. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have not in this case "dismissed the devil with costs," or asserted any thing whatever as to his existence and personality. They have not affirmed even that a member of the Church of England may lawfully deny his existence. All they have affirmed is that for a lay member of the Church of England to exclude certain passages of Scripture from a selection for family reading, to promulgate opinions of questionable orthodoxy in a private letter, and to refuse to confess his belief in the devil to his incumbent, does not constitute him a "notorious evil liver," or an "open depraver of the Prayer-book." This is the simple issue in the case, and where, we would ask Mr. Cook, is the "law of higher authority" which asserts that the expressions "notorious evil liver" and "open depraver of the Prayer-book" have any other meaning than that which the court attech to them. We respect Mr. Cook's motives, but he really might just as well resign his living, because the Judicial Committee differ with him on a question of orthography as because he disagrees with them on a simple question of the meaning of half a dozen English words.

THE latest news from Spain seems to show that the Carlist war is practically at an end. When the Alphonsist armies were set in motion at the end of January the task was assigned to General Moriones to operate along the coast of Biscay and Guipuzcoa, and he carried out his plans with so much success as to deprive the Carlists of most of the ports from which they had been accustomed to draw supplies, and to drive them back upon their centre. At the same time General Quesada advanced northward from Alava and the south of Biscay to Durango, while General Loma moved through the centre of the last-mentioned province. The result was that these Generals were enabled to make a concerted movement upon Guipuzcoa. Quesada, after some severe fighting, advanced to Vergara, and Moriones and Loma, uniting their forces, captured the arsenal of Aspeitia. While these operations were going on in the west, General Martinez Campos, who commanded in the east, moved up through the mountains, seized the valley of the Batzan, and placed himself between the Carlists and the French frontier. On Saturday (Feb. 19) he entered Vera, by which capture, and the stationing of an Alphonsist brigade at Irun, the Carlists were cut off from the French frontier as a source of supply as completely as, by the advance of Moriones, they had been from the coast. On the same day General Primo de Rivera, having captured Monte Jurra and other important positions which commanded Estella, that town surrendered unconditionally to the Alphonsist General, who has since occupied all the Carlist forts in Navarre. On Monday, King Alphonso, who had assumed command of the Army of the North on the 18th, was able to enter Tolosa, his army having previously carried all the heights near the town. His Majesty stayed at the house ordinarily occupied by Don Carlos, and on Tuesday he entered San Sebastian, where he was received with much enthusiasm. The latest despatches from Madrid state that Don Carlos and Lizzaraga with 24,000 men, without artillery or provisions, have sought refuge in the mountainous district of Las Amescoas, and are endeavouring to gain the French frontier by way of Alduides. Several divisions of the Royal army, it is added, are marching against them. Dorregaray is stated to have taken refuge in France. There have been illuminations and rejoicings throughout Spain to celebrate the success of the Royal troops, and a report is current in Rome that the Vatican has informed Don Carlos that he ought to cease carrying on war, now that there is no probability of his being successful. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"It seems now decided that immediately after the war is over Queen Isabella will enter *coran populo* into Spain. The Queen has an increasingly warm desire to see her country again, and not only has the King been at last able to agree to her return, but he will himself go to the frontier to receive his mother on Spanish soil, and lead her back to Madrid." It is also reported from Madrid that immediately after the restoration of peace the Government will send a large army to Cuba.

The *Hour* publishes the following information about Russian trade in Persia :— ... complains somewhat bitterly ... of England in Persia, where ... are far from being satisfa... first it seems strange th... does not apply to E... than to E...

...ported goods sufficient to cover their expenses. Russian trade wishes to provoke an agitation to obtain a rectification of the customs duty, protectionist measures against English competition and, above all, in order to force an abandonment of the railway scheme to Baku, which would form a junction between the Black and Caspian Seas, and cause a death stroke to Russian industry and commerce."

THE LATE DR. MILMAN.

THE following notification was published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* on Thursday last in Calcutta :—

Fort William, the 16th March 1876.

The Governor General in Council has received with the deepest regret the intelligence of the death at Rawalpindi in the Punjab, on the morning of the 15th instant, of the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Governor General in Council desires to place on record the sense which he entertains of the late Bishop Milman's indefatigable energy in the discharge of the high functions of his office ;—of his charity and munificence ;—of his zeal in promoting all good works—especially the education of the poorer classes of Europeans in India—and of his broad and benevolent sympathy with all classes of the community. The Bishop has devoted his health and strength to the conscientious fulfilment of his arduous duties in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his diocese ; and he has now died in the mid-t of his labours, doubtless in consequence of them.

The Governor General in Council is sure that Bishop Milman's untimely death will be felt as a personal loss and that his memory will be affectionately cherished by Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The Flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high to-day, which is the day of the funeral.

By Command of the Governor General in Council,

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 18TH MARCH.

NAGPORE was visited a few night ago with a very heavy shower of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning. This will no doubt tend to make the ... steamy and uncomfortable, but the rain, ... has been not the less welcome.

In Jubbulpore the sky has appea... overcoast with rain clouds, but no rain has fall... Some people seem to think there will be ... an indifferent mango crop this year.

Intelligence of a sad affair has just come from Kamptee, ... Nagpore ... a party of the 35th Regiment M... ... Station, who had been sick in hospital ... paid his house a visit, when he found his ... and child were absent. It has not transpired what his suspicions were, but he went in search of the woman and discovered her at a native theatrical exhibition (a *nadagan*). He asked the woman to accompany him home, and she obeyed, taking with her her babe of a few months old. Arriving at home, he seized a dagger and rushed with murderous intent upon his wife ; she managed, however, to escape with slight injury. He then attacked the innocent infant and wounded it so severely that it died. On his attempting his own life he was arrested and sent with his wife to the local hospital.

We hear that an employé of the Government Telegraph Department at Jubbulpore, named Gormany, has recently shown symptoms of mental aberration. The poor man has just recently arrived at Jubbulpore from Hyderabad or Bellary. His manner for some time seemed strange, but yesterday he appeared to be worse, and on his taking it into his head to drink a quantity of raw turpentine, he was placed in the care of a fellow-servant, Mr. Wells, and taken before a Magistrate, who has ordered his detention in the Lunatic Asylum. He has a young wife and child and much sympathy is felt for them. Probably under Dr. Rice's skilful treatment the young man will soon be able to resume work.

We regret to hear that a candidate for holy orders in the English Church at Nagpore, named Nathaniel, died of fever at that station. The deceased was a deacon of the Church, and it was supposed to have ordained him for the higher offices of the ministry on Bishop Milman visiting Nagpore after completing his projected tour to Peshawur. Alas ! so much for mere human resolves !

The Rev. T. G. Carruthers, Chaplain of Nagpore, is now in charge of the Kamptee cantonments also, rendered vacant by Mr. Nichol's departure.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard much discussion on the subject of the New Furlough Rules, and the general impression in the service appears to be that for officers now in the service electing the new rules, a period of five years must elapse before they become eligible for a year's furlough under the new rules. Undoubtedly this is a correct idea so far, but the general opinion, and one which appears to me opposed to common sense, goes further, and is that an officer cannot at once, or when he wishes it subject to sanction, take any balance of furlough due under the rules he formerly had adopted, and I hear that our authorities have even referred this matter for orders. It appears to me clear that on an officer adopting the new rules, his furlough account is made up and it is defined if he be at credit or not as regards furlough, and he commences his service under the new rules with a credit or otherwise, as his account may show ; but when that account is made up he enters on the new rules with his balance or otherwise on the same footing as an officer fresh entering the service, and consequently under Rule 2 he may take his furlough if due, and it will count for service, but as I have said before, undoubtedly to obtain any credit to himself of furlough under the new rules he must under Rule 1 serve 5 years in India before he can obtain a year's furlough.

The only ambiguity that exists in the new rules is in the matter of account. As regards amount of furlough ; for officers now in the service the new rules are silent, there is no reference to amount of furlough due, and, in short, concise rules as they are, there is no need for such mention, for it is evident that officers now in the service, placing their names under Schedule A., must expect only to get their due—which is, a fair account made up to that date of furlough taken or not.

But as regards pension and service counting for it entails another account, and for that, Rule 13 is clear, and no advantage in particular is conferred under the new rules as regards past service but for future, and from the date an officer places himself under Schedule A. Doubtless this advantage exists, that any furlough due to him that he may take after coming on Schedule A will not count against his service for pension under Rule 4.

But I am saying too much, for we cannot count on anything, and especially on furlough rules, or else how is it we are now enjoying the fruit of our sweet delusion of the Rules of 1863 and drawing only 1s. 9½d. for our rupee instead of 2s., and yet that was a rule and it is now the exception, but the exception makes the rule.—Yours, &c.

CENTURION.

March 18.

CHEAP GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Bombayensis," I see, is of opinion that the ... changes in paragraphs 6 and 12, part I., of the ... rules, are the result of a "hubbub in the ... l Department," and that if the consequences ... ruling did not promise to be so serious, he ... with humorous and call the hubbub ... and to display so elegant a disregard of ... to spell his *nom de plume* with a "y ;" but ... dly reasonable of him—and it will certainly ... er his cause—to be whining over the new ... if they meant ruin for aided schools. As he ... ore us flourishing his teapot (by the way, ... a tea-*cup* have been a more correct vessel for ...) and muttering about "sweeping legislation" would appear to be hinting at the proposition ... by a few aided schools had scandalously ... principle of the old rules, the Government ... have left the rules as they were, or have ... set of rules for respectable, and another ... able, school-managers. Perhaps, however, ... more charitable to conclude that he merely ... express his anger at there being only 165 ... ed in the year by the new rules, that is,

... for Sundays
... „ Summer vacation
... „ Christmas „
... „ Occasional holidays
... „ Illness or other contingencies.

... administrator who is not angry, ... mean rubs, but simply that he ... his whole holiday on Saturdays ... in the week, or go up to Go... ntial reasons for a special cause ... peculiar circumstances of his ... 's Institution, I understand, ... day plan into force the day ... ed rules were issued, ... tend to obtain permission from ... unt their half days of attendance ... No one has yet clearly shown why ... or Europeans should not adopt the ... an. At all events, if there are insuper... ons to it, let them be calmly stated and ... ational talk about ruin cease. It is really ... t the "noise of timorous and flocking birds, ... ne also that love the twilight," fluttering ... ssed at what the Bombay Government ... , and "in their various gabble" prognosticating ... ar of sects and schisms." ... let us go into the serener region of figures ; ... rth, as "Bombayensis" has called me "a very ... different arithmetician," I ought perhaps even here ... o see a storm before me on the horizon.

"Bombayensis" says that in order to prove ... the hypothesis that aided schools may hereafter ... cost the State "much more" than its own ... schools, I commit myself to the "Utopian theory" ... that no boy will fail under any head or ... any ... examination. My answer to this random talk is that the "hypothesis" and the "Utopian theory" are pure inventions of "Bombayensis" himself. What I actually said was, "it is not at all unlikely that in a few years, as aided schools become more efficient and pass *more* pupils under all heads, the difference as to cost will be *nil*, or perhaps even in some cases reversed if the present liberal rates of examination grants be maintained ;" and after quoting the maximum grants obtainable by a pupil in each class of High School, I suggested that a pupil in an aided school "might fail for three successive years in 2 out of 4 subjects of examination, and if he then matriculated, still cost the State more than an average pupil in the Presidency school," and, I might have added, "in three other Government High Schools." I stand by this statement, and I will show, by your correspondent's own figures, (when I have corrected them) not only that what I predict is likely to be fulfilled in the next 5 years, but that it has to some extent already occurred. But first, I must point out the fallacy in a consideration like the present of comparing the cost of Government and aided schools simply by striking an average for the whole Presidency and ignoring all questions of efficiency. The less efficient an aided school is, the less it will cost Government ; while of course the greater its efficiency, the higher its grant. But in 1873-74 the range between the maximum and minimum grants per head obtained by these schools was very great, viz., from Rs. 33 to Rs. 36, that is, ... ough average for the whole Presidency gives no ... whatever of the amount of grant which the ... aided schools are likely to earn in the next ... ve. In the Central Division there were more pupils ... struction in the aided schools than in all ... Government High Schools of the Presidency ; on the ... to hand, there were more pupils in Elphinstone High ... hool than in all the aided schools of the other Di... ns put together. In Government schools the total ... 2,864 pupils ; in the aided schools of the Central Division 2,881. These last include the largest and most efficient schools. It is from them therefore that we must expect heavy claims ; and to correctly forecast the future, we must separate such schools from those that are weak in numbers or quality. On the other hand, the range between maximum and minimum in the cost per head of Government High Schools was so great in 1873-74 owing to many of the best schools showing a temporary but large falling off of the pupils on their rolls, and owing to others being situated in poor and backward districts, that it would also be misleading to strike an average for the whole Presidency and weight the cheaper Government schools with part of the expenses of the more costly institutions. I will take, then, the three cheapest Government schools in the Central and North ; East Divisions and the three most costly aided schools in the same areas for the year 1873-4. One of the three former has an endowment fund ; but the other two are supported entirely by Government and by their fees.

	No. of pupils	Cost per head
Elphinstone ...545		Rs. 34
Sattara 188	„	„ 33
Nasik 195	„	„ 29
	928	„ 96
Average cost per head for 3 years Rs. 128		

	No. of pupils	Cost per head
Bishop's H.....		
S. Poona ... 69		Rs. 33
Scottish H.		
S., Fort 86		„ 30
Scottish H. S.,		
Byculla 108		„ 27
	263	„ 90
Average cost per head for 4 years		Rs. 120

The difference in average cost is thus seen to be so slight that it seems fair to infer that these and several other aided schools which are known to be steadily increasing in efficiency, will all in a few years reach, and perhaps even exceed, the capitation cost to Government of a considerable number of the most efficient State schools ; more especially as the cost per head of the latter schools was unusually high in 1873-4, owing to a temporary falling off in the number of pupils on their rolls.

And now as to your correspondent's figures. He professes to show that with the present rates an aided school is likely, for generations to come, to cost Government only Rs. 102-8 for each pupil's four-year course, against Rs. 192 in a Government school. He has made a mistake however of Rs. 60 in calculating the earnings of 10 boys in 2 heads under Standard VI. and another mistake in his second total of Rs. 10 ; he has left out Rs. 160, the capitation allowance on average attendance for 4 years ; he has forgotten Rs. 84 which 6 out of his 10 boys who fail in matriculation would earn by passing in the 2 heads of Standard VIII. in which they had failed the previous year ; and lastly he has made only ½ of his 20 boys matriculate, although, as he boasts that many private schools would look upon anything under 50 per cent. of passes as a failure, 2/3rds would more properly constitute success. He then compares averages and with the triumph of a Deborah and Barak sings "obviously cheaper." Let us see. His figures when corrected are :

A Class of 20 boys passes.	vi.	vii.	viii.	Total in 3 years.
5 boys in all heads	110	130	150 =	Rs. 390
5 boys in 3 heads.....	85	90	115 =	„ 290
10 boys in 2 heads.....	120	140	160 =	„ 420
				„ 1,100
Add—For four years' capitation allowance on average attendance.....				„ 160
For 6 boys passing in 2 heads of previous failure.....				„ 84
For 2/3rds or 14 boys matriculating.				„ 1400
Total grant for 4 years ...				Rs. 2,744

Thus the cost per head would come to Rs.137-3 2, or more than what I have already shown was the average cost for three Government High Schools in 1873-4. I am quite prepared to assume however that *on the average* each of the above 20 boys passes each year in two heads only, and that ... seven out of the 20 matriculate within the perio... This will leave ample margin for failures. We m... ch calculate that in the Inspector's examinations ... onth will pass in all heads ; three-fifths ... heads ... three-fifths in 2 heads one-ten... l head ; and that one-fifth will fail ... all heads ; and further that 13 out of 20 will fail in matriculation. If "Bombayensis" will work out this sum I have proposed, he will find that, after adding Rs. 160 for average attendance, and Rs. 160 more for 10 boys passing in previous heads of failure, the cost per head will be delightfully reduced to Rs. 86 But before he breaks out into singing "obviously cheaper!" I must gently remind him that the rules allow grants-in-aid of *salaries* at the rate

of Rs. 480 per annum for each teacher who is a B. A.
of Rs. 360 „ „ „ F. A.
of Rs. 120 „ „ „ Matriculate

and consequently that in a school with an efficient staff the Rs. 86 would have to be supplemented by a salary grant of about Rs. 10 per pupil *per annum*. In other words, Rs. 40 would have to be added to Rs 86, thus bringing up the average cost to nearly that of the three Government schools already quoted.

In my last letter I suggested the inference that if Elphinstone High School were placed under the grant-in-aid system, it would be able to earn all that it at present receives from Provincial Funds. I am now in a position to show by the results of last year's examinations, which were more searching and severe, I understand, than the tests applied to aided schools, that the inference was correct. The following figures prove indeed that it could have earned more than its budget allowance ; so that the objection that it is an endowed school is to some extent removed :—

Subject in which passed.	No. passed.	Grant. Rs.
Mathematics	151	852
Vernacular	292	1,665
Classics (not at the rate for English)	245	1,786
History and Geography	236	1,348
English	249	1,805
		7,456
Add (*a*) Matriculation grant for 42 pupils.		4,200
(*b*) Grant for 80 pupils passing in the 2 heads in which they had previously failed in Standard VI.....		1,120
(*c*) Capitation allowance on 550 pupils in average attendance.....		1,100
(*d*) Grant in aid of salary of		
5 B. A.'s at Rs. 40 per mensem		2,400
6 F. A.'s at „ 30 „		2,160
10 Matriculates „ 10 „		1,200
3 Persian and Sanskrit Tutors at 30 each.....		1,080
Total ....Rs.		20,716

One word more with "Bombayensis." He says that the University Report for 1874 5 shows that Government schools passed 22 per cent. of the candidates they presented, while private schools (including the riff-raff ...) passed ... per cent. The statements ... ed from the table on page 66 of the last Report on Public Instruction. They are :—

	No. presented.	No. passed.	Percentage passed out of those presented.
1874-5.			
Govt. Schools.....	481	168	·35
Private Schools and Pupils under private tuition	634	94	·15

As a supplement to my former suggestions for the improvement of the grant in-aid rules I would next, and lastly, call attention to an apparent inconsistency involved in provisos 1 and 2 of Section 2, Part II., of the rules. The provisos are—

(1). The total grant (by results and in aid of salaries) shall not exceed 2/5ths of the expenses of the school on instruction only, calculated at the rate of Rs. 75 per annum per pupil presented for examination in European and Eurasian schools, and Rs. 50 per annum per pupil presented for examination in Anglo-Vernacular schools, [*i. e*, says a note to the rules, the maximum rate of grant will be Rs. 30 per head in the two former, and Rs. 20 per head in the latter schools.]

(2). If the grant-in-aid according to results shall fall short of half of the grant which might have been obtained by results if all the pupils presented had passed in all heads, no grant-in-aid of salaries shall be made.

But a difficulty presents itself. Is the matriculation grant included or excluded in the capitation rates of Rs. 75, and Rs. 50? If it is *included*, it will be seen from proviso (2) that no grant-in-aid of salaries could ever be obtained ; for *half* the grant obtainable for passing in all heads for the last four years of the course is in European schools Rs. 182 and in Anglo-Vernacular schools Rs. 88 ; and *one-fourth* of these sums gives us respectively Rs. 45 and Rs. 22 per head per annum,—amounts which are already in excess of the maximum rate of grant at Rs. 30 and Rs. 20 a head. If, on the other hand, the matriculation grant is *excluded*, as it would certainly seem to be, for in 1873-4 two schools received grants at more than Rs. 30 a head, then the maximum grant for the four years' course will be for European schools Rs. 240 and for Anglo-Vernacular schools Rs. 160 ; which means that Government undertakes to pay aided schools per pupil per annum Rs. 60 out of Rs. 75 and Rs. 40 out of Rs. 50, or 4/5ths. of the estimated cost of instruction.

Perhaps one of the Educational Inspectors will explain these two provisos.

March 20.

OKONLENSIS.

BOMBAY.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Abdools Jan Mahomed, a lad about thirteen years of age, was yesterday sent to the Sassoon Reformatory by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing a dhotar belonging to one Ramjee Harry.

ASSAULT.—Ahmed Abdools and three other Mahomedans were yesterday fined Rs. 15 each, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting Sallay Hajee at Boree Bunder on the evening previous.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Mahomedan servant, named Goodeebhoy Fareedbhoy, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing two gold bangles, valued Rs. 49, the property of his master Peerbhoy Rowjee, to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A petition presented by Purshotum Vullubdas and others for the removal of Messrs. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy from the office of liquidators of the East India Bank was fixed for hearing yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, but was by consent of the parties postponed until the 10th proximo.

THE THEFT BY RECKLA DRIVERS.—Kadur Hoosain appeared yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and obtain... warrant for the arrest of a reckla driver, named Mohideen, whom complainant charged with the theft of a courier bag containing Rs. 1,325 in currency notes and cash. The circumstances of this theft appeared in our yesterday's issue.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—A Frenchman, named Louis DeBlack, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on two separate charges of theft of properties belonging to Francis Castan, a servant of Captain Ross, of the B. I. S. N. Company, and of Messrs. Nicol and Company's workshops at Byculla. The prisoner was sentenced to an aggregate term of six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sonapore on view of the body of Cassebai woman. Deceased was about eighteen years of age. She expired from an accidental injury she sustained on the 15th instant by her *sarree* having caught fire. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by Satanna consequent on burns which she had received by her *sarree* having accidentally caught fire."

EAU DE VIE.—In the year 1875 the shipments of brandy from Charente consisted of 121,145 casks, 8,38,463 cases, and occupied 49,106.32 tonnage, but how many ships were engaged there are no figures to show. But we may mention that Jas. Hennessy and Co. sent 17,984 casks, 397,187 cases, and took up tonnage 16,178·46. Martell and Co. sent 10,147 casks, 129,860 cases, which took up 6,075·54 tonnage. Biequit, DuBouche and Co. sent 5,747 casks, 48,316 cases which took up 2,621·30 tonnage.

MARRIAGE IN PARSEE HIGH LIFE.—The marriage ceremony of the adopted son of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, Kt., C.S.I., with a daughter of Mr. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, was celebrated last night at Lowjee Castle, the residence of the bride's father. A very large gathering of Parsees, in snow-white flowing robes, took place in the spacious grounds attached to the bungalow ; and most of the leading natives of Bombay were present. No dinner, however, was provided for the guests ; most of whom were treated to one on Saturday evening last.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—James Hurley and two other Europeans, of the British ship Romulus, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction and to be sent on board at the expiration of that term, for wilful insubordination by going on shore against the will of the master of that vessel, who prohibited the men from so doing in consequence of a circular issued by the Shipping Master of this port requesting all commanders of vessels in the harbour not to allow their crew to come on shore on liberty in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in this city.—Nine other seamen, of the British ship Metmerby, were also charged yesterday with a similar offence, before the same Magistrate. The men apologizing to the master of their vessel for their bad behaviour on board that vessel on the day previous, the charge was allowed to be withdrawn, and the defendants were ordered to go on board and return to their duty.

SALE OF A COTTON MILL.—On Saturday afternoon last, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co., the well known auctioneers of this city, sold by public auction a cotton mill known as the Manockbhoy Moosani Mill, situated near the Albert Mills, Parell, by order of the mortgagees, the Albert Mills Company, Limited. The land admeasured 30,000 square yards and was held by the mortgagees at a monthly rent of Rs. 175, under a lease dated 21st November 1874, for a term of 99 years, renewable in perpetuity. The property is supplied with tanks of water, and has a fine bungalow with out-houses and some chawls attached. The buildings of the mill, engine, boiler-houses, and chimney are in an incomplete state, but the spinning portion had been erected and were sold with the property, plant, and machinery for 7,200 spindles, with their preparations, as they stood. The machinery and plant were lying packed in about 525 packages and some in loose pieces. The whole property was knocked down to the highest bidder, Shaik Essa bin Khalifa, for Rs. 1,02,000.

ACCIDENT TO TRAMWAY CARS.—On Sunday night an accident of a somewhat singular and serious nature occurred to two tramway cars that were running on the lines between the Fort and Byculla. The point at which the accident occurred was at Poydhonee, and the nature of the occurrence was the colliding of two of the cars on the line. The explanation given of the matter is that the up car to Byculla had one of its lamps extinguished by the jolting of the car over a bridge, and was stopped while the conductor attempted to re-light the lamp, and that while the car was stationary, another drove up from the direction of Byculla and ran into it. Neither of the cars was damaged, and only one of the horses was cut ; but we are informed that several of the passengers were more or less injured. Mr. Schmuck, the organist at St. Andrew's Church, having had his ankle sprained, and several ladies and other gentlemen being severely shaken. Though the lamp of the stationary vehicle was not lighted, the streets of Bombay at night are not left in such utter darkness that the driver of one tramway car could not, if attending to his duty, see another car standing on the line immediately in front, and it is difficult to account for the accident except by imputing gross carelessness to the driver of the Byculla car. The man has we understand, been dismissed from the company's service, and will probably be taken before a Magistrate on a charge of careless driving. It is but fair to the Tramway Company to state that before the first accident of the kind that has happened since the running of the cars was commenced two years ago.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. TAPIDAS DYARAM, LATE HEAD ASSISTANT MASTER IN THE KURRACHEE HIGH SCHOOL.—There was a large gathering in the hall of the Government Guzerathi School next to the Government Book Depot last Monday morning, composed principally of the pupils of the High School, to give expression to the feelings entertained towards Mr. Tapidass Dyaram, for whom as the late Head Assistant Master, on his departure for Bombay, *en route* to Baroda, to which place his services have been transferred. Mr. Tapidass was held in high esteem by one and all under his tuition, and they availed of the opportunity to testify to their appreciation of his merits as a teacher, and his many good qualities in the private relations of life. A good many gentlemen, about nearly 150 of the station, were invited.—*Sind News.*

MISS CARPENTER AT MAHABLESHWAR.—A correspondent writing from Mahableshwar on the 17th inst. says :—The people on the Hills had a great treat yesterday. Miss Mary Carpenter delivered a most interesting address regarding her visit to India in the Free Hall, at 3 30 p. m. Dr. Mackenzie took the chair and presided over the meeting with great dignity and good humour. In the address Miss Carpenter rehearsed the objects of her visit to India and told us very briefly the success which she had accomplished. She was particularly delighted with her visit to your station, and spoke in the highest terms of the work being ... [illegible] ... connection with the ... in Poona, as she had found that part of the work deficient in other places. Miss Carpenter said that the Poona City Jail was, as far as she knew, the only jail in the Empire where solitary confinement had been fully introduced. So you see Poona got a good deal of praise and this is why I have taken it into my head to tell you about the meeting. I am sure there was not one there that did not envy Miss Carpenter her fluent and concise style of address, and she had a very large attendance of the *elite* of Mahableshwar. One thing I forgot to mention that she showed us a specimen of the beautiful silk made from the produce of silkworms reared by Dr. Mackenzie in Dharwar, and directed our attention to a beautiful carpet on the hall made of aloe fibre and one of the stripes dyed with the produce of the common prickly pear hedges. The aloe fibre gave the carpet a glossy raised look which is entirely wanting in the usual *satrenges* of this country. Has the work in Dharwar been continued ? I understand that several of the native gentlemen at the Hills were greatly interested in the address and were to meet Miss Carpenter to-day for business purposes. One spoke out the thanks of the others for all the interest Miss Carpenter has taken in their progress. She is certainly a wonderful old lady so full of untiring energy and zeal. She leaves Mahableshwar to-morrow, Saturday, and I fancy she will not now linger long in India. The Hills are filling very rapidly now ; and every house will soon be occupied. I understand that the chaplain has arrived, and that there will be regular service at the church, morning and afternoon, from next Sunday. The strawberries are getting finer every day.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs Hogg and three children.
For Brindisi—Mr G Ibbett.
For Venice—Major General] and Mrs Maclagan and child, Major and Mrs G B C Simpson and child, Mr J Douglas, Mr Robert Ewing, Mr J W Griffiths, Mr H Rhodins, Mr Fin-ks, Major Jenkin, Majo- H T Butler, Mr Henry H Lake, Mr Samson, and Mrs P H Smith.
For Marseilles—Mr Blankenstein and Mr Fagin.
For Aden—Jourdain Pentonjee.

MDLLE. OGLA DUBOIN.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that Mdlle. Ogla Dubois will give another Concert on Friday next. The public of Bombay will certainly be anxious to listen to the remarkable playing of this accomplished pianiste. Although the audience was small on Saturday last, yet so great was the impression made on that occasion that we feel persuaded that very large numbers will attend the forthcoming Concert.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows :—At the J. J. Hospital, 35 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, 6 under treatment

ACTION FOR LOSSES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

RICHARD BAIN AND OTHERS *versus* RARJIBHOY MANOKJI.

As the High Court on Friday last, Mr. Justice Green delivered judgment in the above case, which was heard before his Lordship for several days, and the hearing of which concluded on the 18th October 1875. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Haft, instructed by Messrs. Preseot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham and Mr. Leng, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the defendant.

The following is an abstract of his Lordship's judgment:—The plaintiffs in this case, who are a firm of merchants, trading in London under the name of Harford's Bombay agency, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 5,551-1-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 10th April 1874, being the amount of the balance (after giving credit for a sum of Rs. 5,000, paid on account by the defendant on the 25th April 1873, with certain interest thereon) alleged to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, in respect of sixty-nine different consignments of goods, (consisting principally of hides, raw and tanned, cardamums, bloodstones, buffalo horns, and goat skins) made by the defendant from Bombay to the plaintiffs in London, for sale there, on the defendant's account. The plaintiffs seem, in truth, to be agents, so far as the transactions in question are concerned, of the Bombay firm of Punnett and Co., but have been dealt with by the defendants, as if they were in fact principals, the consignments being made through Punnett and Co., of Bombay. The plaint states that on some of the consignments there was a profit, but upon the residue thereof there was a loss, and that upon the whole there resulted a loss of Rs. 10,555-6-0. The plaint further alleges, that the plaintiffs rendered to the defendants three general accounts of the aforesaid consignments, dated respectively the 1st and 29th August 1873 and the 27th February 1874, shewing respectively, balances due by the defendants to the plaintiffs, of Rs. 8,499-1-9, Rs. 336 0-11, and Rs. 1,568-0-8 (which up-to-date with interest and balance the said sum of Rs. 10 555-6-0) and had furnished the defendants with the account sales and account current of each consignment, and that the defendant had paid the sum of Rs. 5,000 on the 25th August 1873, which, deducted from the said sum of Rs. 10,555-6-0, and calculating interest on both sides, leaves the balance claimed, viz., Rs. 5,551-1-0. Annexed to the plaint are certain documents containing, it is alleged, particulars of the plaintiffs' claim, and the following issues were settled:—1. Whether the defendant is entitled to credit of £139-1-11 in respect of the loss in goat skins. 2. Whether the defendant is entitled to credit for the sum of £140, or any other, or what sum as loss, sustained in the re-purchase of goat skins. 3. Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to debit the defendants with £13-14-2, in respect of two consignments of bloodstones. 4. Whether the defendant is entitled to credit from the plaintiffs £168-8-2. 5. Whether the defendant is entitled to rebate on dock and wharfage charges received by plaintiffs amounting to £93. 6 Whether the plaintiffs are entitled to charge the defendant brokerage at one per cent. or at 1½ per cent. only, being a difference of £107. The defendant in his written statement objects to the weights of certain consignments as rendered by the plaintiffs, and appeals certain broker's certificates procured from London more correctly termed wharfinger's landing weights. The weights in the account sales are weights of goods when delivered to customers and are called delivery weights. Under a commission from this Court, dated 12th December 1875, the evidence taken in London shows that a very material diminution takes place in the weights of some kinds of goods, as for instance *hides* from evaporation, as a considerable time must elapse between landing and delivery, and also from the composition which has been used in curing, shades off. The evidence taken on the commission goes to show how this material difference may arise, and the evidence of Mr. William Oldfield Punnett by an affidavit showed to the defendant, how the discrepancy arose. The attorney who represented the defendant on the commission, admitted that the discrepancy between the weights in the "landing weights" and account sales had been accounted for, as arising from natural causes, and no evidence has been given by the defendant to show that the difference in weight in any of the consignments is greater than shown in the account sales. It is in evidence that the invoice weight is supplied by the shipper, and that the house, through whom the consignment is made, or the consignee of the goods, have no means of checking the weights, and it is of course for the defendant to show that the invoice weights are the correct ones. In one of the parss, of the written statement, it is alleged that twelve bales of goat skins, shipped by the steamers Nackineff and Timao, were sold by the plaintiffs contrary to the orders of the defendant, and they promised to purchase the same quantity of goat skins of a similar quality, weight for weight; but instead of fulfilling that promise purchased goat skins of an inferior quality by which realized 16d per dozen more than the original consignment, if sold according to the defendant's instructions, would have realized 28s. per dozen, thus through such default there was a loss sustained of £129-1-11 instead of a profit of £140, and the difference between the two amounts, the defendant submits, the plaintiffs ought to be debited with. It is to these sums that the first and second issues have reference. The 3rd issue has reference to a sum of £13-14-2 in respect of certain bloodstones and sum of £4-11-5 as charge at 2½ per cent. on certain bloodstones per steamer Clifford, whereas it is alleged by the defendant that no such charge had been made by the plaintiffs on former consignments of bloodstones. The contention is that unless the plaintiffs produce proper certificates justifying such increased charges, they should be debited in their account with the sums. The defendant however admits part of the amount of £13-14-2 as brokerage rightly charged. With regard to the 4th issue, which relates to a consignment of buffalo horns per steamer Alonzo, the defendant alleges that the consignment was sold by the plaintiffs against private contract and at a price below that ruling in the market, and out of the usual course of trade, whereby the defendant sustained a loss of £163-8-2. The defendant states that by a letter dated 27th May 1872, he claimed that amount, and the plaintiffs, through Messrs. Punnet and Co., offered him credit for £40, which was never given in the account. In respect of the rebate of dock and wharfage charges, received by the plaintiffs, which relates to the 5th fifth issue, the defendant alleges that the charges are excessive and unsupported by any certificates. He further alleges that were these certificates produced, the charges would be found to be considerably reduced, and that he will thereby be entitled to the sum of the difference. The 6th issue relates to general brokerage charges, which have been charged one, instead of half, per cent., whereby he would be entitled to the difference. After His Lordship had gone through the evidence he summed up his conclusions with regard to the 1st and 2nd issues, and was of opinion that admitting that the plaintiffs acted contrary to the instructions of the defendant in the sale disposed of the original consignment in October 1872, yet that by the re-purchase of skins in July 1873, they in substance restored the defendant to the same position as he had been in with regard to his chance of realising what he had originally instructed the plaintiffs to accept for his consignment. His Lordship was further of opinion that there was no breach of duty on the plaintiffs' part in not having disposed of the substituted skins in 1873. His Lordship was also of opinion that the defendant did, in May 1873, authorize Mr. Punnett to sell such skins at his discretion, and that so far as the evidence goes with regard to the state of the market in August 1873, the sale of the skins, though resulting in an actual heavy loss, there was nothing to show that such sale was other than a reasonable and prudent exercise of the discretionary power so conferred. His Lordship accordingly, on these issues, found for the plaintiffs. In respect of the 3rd issue as to the 29 cases of bloodstones per s. s. Oilford, the defendant objects to the sum of £4-11-5 without expressly stating whether it is to the 2½ per cent. discount or 2½ per cent. commission that he objects. Mr. Punnett was asked, in cross examination, a number of questions, but not one of them related as to discount, and His Lordship inferred from that the objection was to commission. In the evidence of one Kuttonjee Dadabhoy, he stated that it was an invariable rule to charge 2½ per cent. discount and in some transactions 2½ per cent. discount and 5 per cent. brokerage, together with 2½ per cent. commission have been charged. His Lordship allowed the charge on the ground that no question had been raised by the defendant prior to the final breach of connection with regard to the sum of £7-6-2 objected to by the defendant. His Lordship said that it was satisfactorily justified by the evidence of Mr. Punnett who said that sales of bloodstones are usually made through ordinary produce brokers or through proper brokers like Messrs Blogg and Martin, dealers in diamonds and precious stones, when the brokerage is 5 per cent. either course being usual and proper. He says that when stones are sold through proper brokers, they realise far better prices, and the plaintiffs were therefore justified in the course they pursued. His Lordship accordingly found this issue for the plaintiffs.

The 4th issue bears reference to an amount of £163-8-2, being damages sustained by the defendants owing to the alleged plaintiffs' improper sale of a consignment of buffalo horns per s. s. Alonzo. The defendant's instruction were to sell at the best available prices, under a letter of instruction dated 3rd November 1871. The defendant objected to the sale which had been effected by private contract and at a price below the one ruling in the market. The defence set up by the plaintiff was that the transaction had terminated 10 or 11 months prior to the institution of proceedings in the present suit. His Lordship did not feel disposed to allow such a course. The defendant stated that the usual way to sell horns was by public auction, but he admitted that he had authorised private sales; the plaintiffs, on the other hand, said that as they had obtained a better price by private contract than that ruling at the last public auction, they thought it better to accept the offer than wait for the next public auction. The defendant in his letter to them subsequent to the transaction complained of his interests having been sacrificed, and that his friends had obtained better prices than he himself and had made large profits; but His Lordship said that he failed to see how the defendant had made a good case, for granting that private contract was the less usual case he (the defendant) had not shown in evidence that it was an improper one, and His Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiffs had committed no breach of duty, and he accordingly found the 4th issue for the plaintiffs. On the 5 h issue relative to the excessive dock and wharfage charges, there was no evidence to show that these items had exceeded those charged at the docks and wharves, but it appears that a certain rebate or return is made by private wharfingers to merchants and others bringing business to their wharves. At the intimation of the Court that these incidental profits or advantage did not belong to the agent but to the principal, the plaintiffs' counsel admitted the claim, and as the only persons who could give information on the subject were the plaintiffs themselves, it was difficult to form any just estimate of the amount that the defendant had really any claim to. Mr. Punnett appeared, in his cross-examination to show great diffidence and unwillingness to give any information at all, and no materials having been furnished to fix the amount of rebate the defendant's claim of 20 per cent, or £96-9-0. His Lordship was of opinion, was to be allowed, and such interest as is attributable to the proportions of items making up that sum which as a calculation was not objected to by the plaintiffs. As to the issue with regard to the plaintiffs' right to charge brokerage at one, or half, per cent only; as out of the hundred account sales before the Court the greater number showed that one per cent. had been charged and the evidence of independent witnesses proved that no objection could be made to such charges, His Lordship found for the plaintiffs. The result of these findings was that the sum claimed must be reduced by £95 9 0, and interest on the equivalent thereof; and after some discussion it was settled that such equivalent would amount to Rs. 1,141-0-5. His Lordship decreed for the plaintiffs for the sum of Rs. 4,400 in round numbers, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 10th April 1874 to the present date; the costs, with interest at 6 per cent. being borne by the defendant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 16th Instant.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 5th February, forwarding plan and estimate for the completion of the four southmost plots of the "Imperial" portion of Mody Bay. The estimate for levelling up, and for making roads and drains, amounts to Rs. 28,896. As the Trustees are only to hold this property for other 7 years, he recommends that Government be asked to furnish the money, on the Trustees undertaking to pay interest on it at 4 per cent. per annum during the time the land remains in the possession of the Trustees.

The Land Committee recommend the Chief Engineer's proposal for acceptance.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved.

Read Government Resolution No. 952, dated 4th March, forwarding for the consideration of the Trustees a report of the Board of Health at Colaba, dated 23rd January 1875, recommending that the latrine, placed by the military authorities on the Trustees' land at Colaba, be made less public by planting a row of trees between it and the road.

The Land Committee recommend that as Government have rendered valueless, by the erection of the latrine in question, a considerable portion of the plot of land, the property of the Trustees, on which the latrine is situated, and as the military authorities appear to desire to retain the land, Government should be requested to lease the whole plot at a rent of one rupee per cutty of 500 square feet per mensem, and if Government decline to rent the whole plot, then the military authorities should be called upon to mark out the portion which they wish to retain, so that the Trustees may make use of the remainder.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is agreed to.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 1st March, submitting plan and estimate for the following additions and alterations which he recommends to be made to the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

1. The present small east room to be set apart for ladies solely.

2. An additional room to be built at the east end, to be 35 feet long and 24 feet wide, narrowing to 11 feet.

3. A stair to lead up to the roof, which is to be flat and have a railing round it, so that it may be used as a dining room, &c., and over which an awning could be put if required.

4. The present small west room to be set apart for gentlemen only, and a bar made between it and a new room 60 feet long and 24 feet wide.

The rough estimate of these alterations and additions is Rs. 26,010 (but the Chief Engineer stated at the meeting that he believed the detailed estimate would not reach this amount) and the majority of the members of the Land Committee approve of them.

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation of the Land Committee is approved. The Chief Engineer should be requested to submit a detailed estimate for sanction.

Read letter, dated 12th February, signed by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and the other principal exporters of seeds, applying for a reduction in the rate of wharfage fee on seeds, and comparing the existing rate with that charged on cotton.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce supporting the application.

Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 26th February, recommending that the rate be reduced from 9 annas to 6 annas per ton.

The Bunders Committee concur in the recommendation, and they also suggest that the high Railway rates for carriage of seeds brought to notice by the Traffic Manager be represented in the proper quarter, with a view to the merchants obtaining some reduction.

RESOLUTION.—The reduction recommended by the Traffic Manager and by the Bunders Committee is agreed to, subject to the sanction of Government being obtained.

MURDER OF A BROTHER.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the case—the Queen vs. Shiwapa bin Lakana—for murder was disposed of.

This was a case in which the accused Shiwapa was tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Belgaum before C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Sessions Judge, on the 19th February last, of the murder of Nagana bin Lakana, committed at Dhamni, in the district of Belgaum, on the 27th January last, and was sentenced to death which sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The circumstances of this case will be briefly seen by the following judgment delivered in this case by the Session Judge, and which ran as follows:—

"The Court has to consider whether Shiwapa killed Nagana, under circumstances which amount to murder.

This is an extremely unhappy case. It is shewn the deceased Nagana and the prisoner at the bar are sons of Lakana by different wives. It is not shown that any special cause of ill-will existed between them, but it is proved there was a bitter feud between father Lakana on one side and his son Shiwapa on the other.

The cause of this ill-feeling is of course differently stated by them. Lakana affirms that it arose about a claim of Shiwapa for partition of his inheritance. Shiwapa that indecent liberties taken by his father Lakana with his wife Gungi occasioned estrangement. Lakana admits that Gungi had something to do with the quarrel, and it is not shown that previous to the misunderstanding on her account, any kind of ill-feeling existed between father and son, though it is not likely that since it sprung up, Shiwapa may have wanted a share of the inheritance. Lakana was not straightforward and from the appearance of Gungi it is quite certain she must have reached puberty longer than four years ago, and on this point Lakana is not truthful. Gungi deposes her father-in-law Lakana raped her and she left his house, and Shiwapa repeated this accusation before the Magistrate The Court would have believed it and even now it is inclined to do so, because Gungi from the way she deposed certainly did not leave the impression that she was anxious to defend her husband. The Court thinks it necessary to refer to the cause of ill-will because if Shiwapa had reason to believe his father Lakana had so shamefully dishonoured both himself and his wife, his wrath though long bent, may have at last lashed him into fury, and thirst for revenge when occupied with the fact that his father would not give his share of the inheritance. It is shown that four years ago Gungi left the house of her father-in-law at Dhamni and proceeded to her parents. She was followed by her husband, Shiwapa, who built for himself a house in Shapur about three miles from Dhamni. The separation between Shiwapa and his father seems to have been complete and permanent. Such being so, about the 27th January last on a Thursday about 8 or 9 P. M., Shiwapa left his house at Shapur taking with him a long knife or short sword, now before the Court. When his wife asked him where he was going, he abused her. Shiwapa did not return home until next morning, when he appeared without the knife and told his wife that he had killed his father. Now Lakana deposes that his son Nagana left home on Thursday night, and that next day he found him lying dead in his field with severe wounds on his head and neck The juror Kalapa shows the nature of the wounds and there can be no doubt Nagana was murdered. On the 31st January, Shiwapa, prisoner at the bar, made a statement before the Magistrate to the effect that he had been instigated by others to murder his father, and that he had taken the knife before the Court to kill his father, but that it had been actually used by another, who returned it to him for concealment.

There is not a particle of evidence that any one took part in the slaying, other than Shiwapa, who has no witness to call. On the other hand, it is proved Shiwapa was in the vicinity of the field about the time of the murder. The appearance of the dead body corresponded with the statement of Shiwapa as to the way the killing was effected, and there can be no doubt Shiwapa is guilty as an abetter, if not as sole actor. Gungi shows Shiwapa returned home saying he had kill d his father, that he had been absent all night, and thus confirms the statement of Shiwapa that he could not return home during night as the gates of Shapur are closed. Gungi and Awuni also show the knife before the Court belongs to Shiwapa, and for these reasons the Court believes that Shiwapa alone killed the man in the field of Lakana. The Court believes that Shiwapa had no homicidal intentions towards Nagana and that he killed Nagana, supposing him to be Lakana. Whether Shiwapa hated his father it would have been possible to extenuate his act need hardly be argued. He is clearly responsible for not taking the precaution to see that he murdered the right man, and the deliberation with which he set out from Dhamni, armed with a knife or sword, and the distance three miles or thereabouts he had to travel before he could use it, afforded time for reflection and shows that while he may have been goaded into desire for revenge partly by the wrong to his wife and by the temporary loss of his share of the inheritance he was perfectly aware of the nature of his act.

Their Lordships, upon carefully reviewing the proceedings of the Lower Court, confirmed the sentence of death passed on Shiwapa bin Lakana.

HIS HIGHNESS MOHTAB CHAND, BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF BARDWAN.

(Indian Charivari.)

THROUGHOUT the whole of Bengal, the richest province of India, there is no name so well known as that of the Maharaja of Bardwan, who has in every way eclipsed the effete bankrupt of Murshadabad. In fact he has long been recognised both by the government and the public as the only representative Prince in Bengal. His Highness was born in 1821 and was adopted by the late Maharaja Tajibhand Bahadur in 1829. He succeeded to the title in 1832, but being then a minor, the management of his extensive dominions devolved on the Maharani Komal Kumari, with whom her brother was associated as Diwan. The Maharaja in the meantime received the benefits of an English education, and assumed charge of the Raj in 1836, though a large portion of the property was still held by the Maharani as stridhan. In 1849, however, the Maharaja came into full possession, and one of his first steps was to appoint a council of experienced native gentlemen to assist him in the management of his large estates, the extent of which may be guessed from the fact that he pays Rs. 450,000 a year to government as land revenue, thus contributing a larger sum to the maintenance of the state than any other land-holder in India. He rendered important services to government by maintaining a European force at his own expense both in the Santhal rebellion of 1854 and in the Mutiny of 1857, and important lines of communication were kept open entirely through his arrangements. Though a heavy loser by the imposition of the income tax, he was the only nobleman in India who expressed his concurrence in the measure, for which he received the thanks of Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister. What he has given for the relief of the sufferers from the Burdwan fever will perhaps never be known, but it can only be expressed in lakhs, and in the late Bengal Famine he contributed Rs. 150,000 to the famine funds and fed 30,000 persons a day for many months. The *Gazettes* testify how often he has received the thanks of both the Supreme and Local Governments for his liberality, and he has been a member of the Viceregal Council. As he advances in years he asks but one thing to complete his happiness, a salute, and as this honour has lately been granted to an absentee landlord, like the Maharaja of Vizianagram, we trust that his wish will soon be gratified.

BUCK.

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—MARCH 17.

LORD SALISBURY's idea of political economy as applicable to India and Manchester.—Take from him who hath not and give to him who hath.

The Balance *Step*—The first movement on your part is to place a balance at your Bankers. Are Savings Banks consequently "The *ladders* of Fortune?"

Wise woman of the East.—"Look here, this shawl, dam kya hai?"

Polite Merchant.—"Jo'n Sahib kaitha——"

Wise woman.—Oh I don't care a bit for what Jones says!"

SCENE—THE ROW.

Tomkins (who has endeavoured to scrape an acquaintance) "I think I had the pleasure of meeting your lordship at Poggleyungo."

His Lordship (who has, been the grand tour) "Haw Dessay I at Poggleeyungo I shall be happy to meet you again.

FOR THE "BAND OF HOPE REVIEW."

A Mr. Hope is to be (perhaps is, by this time) Commissioner of Customs in Bombay, and it appears that in this department "abuses without number" exist, of which he is expected to make a clean sweep. To remove abuses is always so easy and delightful a task that we may expect the report of the new Commissioner's proceedings, when he has completed them, to be entitled "The Pleasures of Hope." Those interested in the aforesaid abuses must wish there were always truth in the saying that there's no Hope for the Wicked.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

All our Indian doctrinaires, as well as the old woman from England who wish to curry favour with the natives, keep telling them that we are educating them and introducing representative institutions amongst them, so as to make them fit to govern this country for themselves, when the English grandfathers retire. As a practical comment on all this nonsense, the Queen is just about to adopt the title of Empress of India, which does not look as if native self-government was to be introduced just at present. But let our native friends take heart in the belief that history repeats itself. Soon after the kings of England adopted the title of king of France they began to lose all the large conquests they had formerly made in that country.

WHERE DOES IT GO TO?

SIR,—I have been a drinker of pegs for more years than I care to mention, and I have lately been informed by that distinguished physician Dr. Mainwaring that in each peg I have probably consumed a certain amount of poison in the shape of lead. I am further told that lead is an accumulative poison, which means. I presume, that it accumulates in my body. Now I will set the doctor a sum. Taking the average amount of lead he found in soda water, and granting that I have taken three pegs a day on an average for thirty years; what weight of lead ought my carcase to contain? But then I find I am actually lighter than I was thirty years ago, though not much thinner, except in the hair. Where then has my accumulated lead gone to? I give it up. A. PEGGER.

THE DILEMMA.

(Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February.)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of March 15.)

YORKE, who had breakfasted before leaving town, expected to find Miss Cathy on his arrival ready to start for the meet, but when he drove up to the house she was still in walking dress. Fred would not go hunting, she explained, and she did not like to leave him on his last day. That young gentleman could not go, she said, because he had no horse; but it appeared that he had declined to adopt his sister's suggestion to send to Castleroyal for one, and as of course he would not accept Yorke's offer of a mount on Jumping Joseph, the latter was fain to drive off alone in the dog-cart which awaited him under the portico to the meet, whither that worthy animal had already been sent on.

The gathering, as usual in those parts was a large one; but although Yorke noticed a detachment of evident military men, probably from Castleroyal, he did not recognise any acquaintances among them, and found himself an entire stranger among the crowd. This made it rather dull work, more especially as the day was not destined to afford honest Joseph much opportunity for displaying his quality. One cover after another was drawn without success; and when at last a fox was found, the scent was bad and the checks frequent. Still the sport then became enjoyable enough to a man who had never hunted before; while there was a certain amount of opportunity offered for finding out what it was possible for a horse and rider to do.

It so happened that during one of the intermittent runs, a horseman just in front of Yorke came to grief. His horse blundered in taking a hedge with ditch beyond, but recovered itself cleverly without falling. Not so the rider, a stout young man, who having lost his seat remained poised for an instant on his horse's neck in a position of unstable equilibrium, and then rolled ungracefully off on his back, while the horse beast galloped off in all the enjoyment of the chase. To stop in the middle of a run to catch a loose horse is the perfection of unselfishness, but Yorke was equal to the sacrifice, possibly because he anticipated another check in a few minutes; and galloping after the loose horse he brought it back to where the owner was striding in his boots over the heavy fallow.

"Thank ye, sir," said the dismounted cavalier, wiping the mud off his coat as he spoke; "it's awfully kind of you, I'm sure: these fences are infernally blind, or my horse would never have fallen. Why, I'm blessed," he continued, "if its not Yorke! Well, this is a start; fancy meeting you here!" and Yorke recognised in the speaker an old friend, Tom Round of the Artillery, whom he had last met at Peshawur, an open, sporting man, but in whom a certain rotundity of figure caused an ineradicable tendency to part company from his saddle on the smallest provocation. There was no time, however, to exchange inquiries if the field was to be overtaken; but later in the day the two came together again, and finding that their roads lay in the same direction, jogged home together. Captain Round, whose battery had lately returned to England, was on leave and staying with his family who lived in the neighbourhood, and so taking the opportunity to enjoy a turn of fox-hunting. "Not bad fun in its way," said the captain, "but not to be named in the same breath with pigsticking." "One falls softer, however," observed Yorke; and Captain Round inquired if his people too belong to these parts; and the other replied that he had come down on a visit to the sister of his old friend Braddon, of Kirke's Horse—Round must have known him—who was killed in the Mutiny. Round said he knew him by name of course, although he had never met him, and a very fine fellow he must have been. "Mrs Braddon living at Castleroyal? and Yorke explained that the lady was married to Mr Peevor, who lived at a place called The Beeches, about five miles ahead.

"Oh! that's where you are!" cried Teddy, with a long whistle; "Peevor and Hanckes, heh! and a very snug billet too you find it, I'll be bound."

"What do you mean?" said Yorke, feeling that he was on the brink of a revelation.

"Why, do you mean to say you don't know that you are in the land of balsam?—Peevor and Hanckes, the Clarified Balsam people; that's your Mr Peevor, of course: fancy your not knowing it!" and while Yorke was silently wondering how such an obvious connection should not have occurred to him, his companion carried on a running commentary on the wealth accruing to the fortunate proprietors of that celebrated patent medicine. "Something like a billet, as I said; wines Al and cook first-rate. I dined there once or twice when I was at home the year before last—old Peevor always asks a fellow to dinner if he meets him, you know; but I've not been there this time: my people don't visit at The Beeches, so there's no rewardless about the thing, you see. It is all dashed nonsense, of course; but women are such sticklers about these matters, and Peevor's being in trade does the mischief."

"I thought everybody was in trade now-a-days."

"So they are," retorted Round, "and small blame to them; I ain't a bit proud myself, although I am so connected; and if you were to strike everything that smacked of the counter out of your visiting list, you'd have to keep yourself pretty much to yourself down in these parts; but you must draw the line somewhere, and my people draw it at clarified balsam."

"You seem to forget, Master Ted, that Mr. Peevor is a friend of mine."

"All right, my dear fellow," continued the irrepressible captain: "considering that you didn't know who your friend was a minute ago, surely there needn't be any ceremony on the point between old chums like you and me. Not that Peevor isn't a very good sort of fellow, if he wasn't such a walking price-current; but Hanckes the partner is something too awful. You haven't seen Hanckes yet, I suppose—'Anks, as he calls himself. An uncommon clever fellow is 'Anks, though; it's he who does the clarifying part of the business. Peevor found the money for starting the concern: he began with fifty thousand pounds, which they say he spent in advertising, and now he doesn't know which way to turn, he's so crowded up with money. Balsam has proved a highly remunerative investment, as clarified by the patent process of Peevor and Hanckes, I can tell you. And it's not at all bad stuff, either, especially for horses with sore backs; we used to use it by the gallon in my battery. The girls are awfully nice too; when——"

"Now, Teddy, be careful what you are saying—don't presume too far on old acquaintance."

"All right, my dear fellow; you can't have fallen in love with all three of them already, and there can be no harm in telling you that they are good for a plum each, down; that's the figure, I believe, that old Peevor gives out over his wine—and then, of course, he'll cut up for over so much more. I have often thought of making the running in that quarter myself, for they are really as nice little girls as you would meet anywhere; but somehow I'm not a good hand at that sort of thing—not a lady's man, in fact."

"It is not you, I hope, Edward Round, who have been trifling with Miss Peevor's affections?"

"No, no, my dear fellow; Miss Peevor is a little in the sere and yellow, you know; but Miss Catherine would just do for a soldier's wife, she rides so uncommon well—every bit as well as I do myself. But I see you have heard that story, although you have been only two days in the house. Yes, young Dashwood behaved like a thorough snob, as he is. Mr Peevor offered to pay off all his debts and to settle fifty thousand on his daughter, but the young scamp broke the thing off at the last moment because the money wasn't to be made over to himself. That was rather too much of a good thing, for he would have been sure to gamble it all away in a year or two. No, he was a thorough bad lot, and the lady was well out of the bargain, for all that he is to come into the title. But I believe the poor girl has taken it very much to heart; she was really fond of the young scapegrace. Dashwood is somewhere abroad now, you know, and will have to stay there as long as his uncle lives. The old lord gives him an allowance, I believe, but won't pay his debts any more. But it was a dreadful blow to poor old Peevor too; he had set his heart on his daughter becoming a peeress.

"Yes, I know the brother a little. He is not a bit like his governor. I fancy he had rather a hard time of it in the —th at first. He used to come in for a lot of chaff about the balsam; but he is a sensible fellow, and the best rider in the regiment, I believe—does all their steeplechase work for them, in fact, and gets on very well now. But our roads part here. Ta, ta, Colonel; I shall come and look you up the first by-day and pay my respects to the family;" and so saying, the irrepressible Teddy turned off at the cross-road which led to Castleroyal, while Yorke pursued his course to The Beeches along the road to Hamwell, half ashamed of himself for not having stopped the conversation, and yet pondering with heightened interest over the revelations poured out by his gossiping companion. So this, then, was the mystery; this is the cause of the social banishment of his host and family. And yet, he thought to himself, how abominably unfair! One meets people every day whose antecedents are not a whit more exalted than those of my worthy friend, and manners not half so good, and yet against whom this absurd bar is not drawn. A man may make money by gambling in shares or on the turf, forsooth, and be received everywhere; yet he is to be cut because he earns his bread by honest balsam. And after all, Peevor is a gentleman, although he is so much of a walking price-current about his property, and certainly his wife and daughter are ladies. Ladies indeed! I wonder if master Teddy's sisters deserve the name as well? probably not, from their snobbishness on this very point. And I will be bound they are not half as pretty as little Lucy, or as sweet-tempered. How fond the children are of Lucy! there can be no deception about that part of the business, at any rate. Children are such artless things, the imposition would have been exposed at once if these little endearments had been put on for the occasion. What a loving mother Lucy would make, and loving wife too, if she cared for her husband! True, she doesn't care a bit for me, but what right have I to look for love at first sight, when I have none to give in return! No; we had better let it be a matter of business on both sides, if it must be, and let the love come afterwards. And yet it certainly does take the edge off courtship to have the offer of the hand in such an obvious way. The prize would seem better worth winning if there were a little more difficulty and romance in the wooing. But, then, what have I to do with romance? I was romantic enough in my young days, and a pretty fool I made of myself. No; romance for me is dead and buried; the most I can look for is to make a home for myself before middle age overtakes me, a hard old bachelor.

Some such ideas as these pursued their course through the rider's mind, Lucy assuming a deeper interest in them as he dwelt on the unjust persecution, as he deemed it, suffered by her and her family, and began to be possessed with an eagerness to constitute himself her champion, when the train of thought was presently interrupted by his overtaking young Peevor and his sister in the avenue, returning from a row on the river, the young ladies looking bright and flushed with the exercise, and walking along with graceful carriage and light elastic step. The drilling master, at any rate, if there had been one, was absent from his duties.

When the rider came up with the party there were of course inquiries from Miss Cathy and another about the run, while Lucy shy and nervous, as straight before her. But on Yorke's dismounting and joining by her side leading his horse, a few desultory platitudes on gentle words sufficed to dispel the cloud which for a moment had overspread her face, and when Fred with his coat off was giving Lottie a ride on his shoulders—his pleasure at the spectacle only abated by a doubt lest the visitor should think the family deficient in knowledge of the usages of polite society.

When Yorke mentioned at dinner that he had met Captain Round out hunting, Mr Peevor at once said that he hoped to see him to dinner soon. "Any friend of yours, Colonel, will be welcome here, and Captain Round is a very agreeable person. We did not know he was in the neighbourhood, or we should have made a point of inviting him to meet you. Be sure, Charlotte, my love, that you write and ask the captain to dinner for an early day."

The evening of this day was the most lively that Yorke had yet spent at The Beeches, for Fred had stipulated that no visitors should be asked to dinner, and cutting short his father's usual recommendations of the wine by observing that they were none of them drinking any, proposed an immediate adjournment to the drawing-room. Here Mr Peevor asked for music as usual; and Miss Cathy, nothing loath, sat down and played her little piece; but Lucy, when her turn came, excused herself with a little blush and conscious glance at Yorke. And then Mrs and Miss Peevor retiring early as usual, and Mr Peevor declaring he was tired and would go to bed too—as he probably was, since he had been doing nothing all day—the rest adjourned to the billiard-room. An even match could now be arranged, for Fred played as well as Yorke, and the two young ladies equally badly, and to Yorke it fell to teach his partner Lucy how to hold her cue properly. Eight years had passed since such a duty had fallen to him, and how great the contrast between the two cases! Then—how well he remembered the day!—his hand trembled with awe and emotion as he ventured to touch that of Olivia, while now it was with perfectly parental all unconscious of the sensations which affected him so deeply. Now it was his turn to be calm and collected, while the lady was nervous and embarrassed. And, tickled as was his vanity while he noticed his evident power over Lucy, he wondered whether Olivia had in the same way enjoyed her power over him. And if so, was not Lucy the happier? Lucy the happier? This question must be seriously answered soon, before matters went much further. And yet was this confusion reality or pretence? Where was his power of fascination that a girl should fall in love with him at three days' sight? Then was the sort of food for reflection furnished to Yorke by what passed during the evening, a long one as it turned out; for on their tiring of billiards Fred and Lottie—it was absurd to think of going to bed at half-past 10 o'clock. "There are no stables in the morning, so I shall make a fellow get up, and no chance of getting breakfast before ten; what say you, Colonel, to teaching the girls whist, and then, Lucy, you will have at least one accomplishment to fall back upon when you are an old maid?" Her brother spoke in joke, but Lucy blushed as she laughed, for she felt that Yorke was looking at her.

(To be continued.)

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